Alberta Provincial Library

Good Advertising
PAYS!
Try it - and be convinced

THE OYEN NEWS

Subscription
In Canada. $1.00 a year.
U. S. & Foreign $1.50
Single Copies 5 cents

VOL. 3 No. 27 OYEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23rd., 1916.

Our Groceries are
the Best and Freshest.
Our Prices are right.
Let us fill your order.

S. A. Miller & Co.

MONEY TO LOAN

Money to Loan on Farm Lands
Real Estate and Insurance
Issuer of Marriage Licences

J. HOWARD ALEXANDER,
Notary Public
Main Street, Oyen, Alta.

Do You Need a New Suit or an Overcoat this Fall ? ? ?

Four hundred samples of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoatings! Come in and see these splendid samples. You will be pleased with the styles, and the excellency of the material that Cook Bros. and Allen use in their famous "Art" Clothing.

A Perfect Fit—made to fit you or your money gladly refunded. Your measure will be taken by one who has years of experience in measuring men who are hard to fit—and please.

You Will be Satisfied if You Buy Clothing From

The OYEN CLOTHING Co.
D. M. IRVING, Manager
"Sole Agents for Art Clothes—Made to Measure"

Local Items

The farmers are optimistic! Why? Some fine weather.

Don't forget the concert in the Methodist church, at 8 tomorrow evening.

Have you secured your harvest help? If not, better do it now.

Mrs. A. E. Lockerbie, of Kindersley, was the guest of Mrs. J. Naismith, Sr. over the week end.

Mr. M. Cove of Nova Scotia, N.B., is spending a short vacation here, with his neice, Miss M. Bond.

A special meeting of the Fairacres Local U. F. A. will be held in the school house on Friday, Sept. 15th. at the usual time.

Dr. Lackner, Dentist, will be in Oyen the first 14 days of each month,Cereal 15th. to 19th inclusive.

Miss Ruth Barnes left on the Local on Monday for Chinook.

Inspector King of the R. N. W. M. P., of Calgary, was in town last Monday.

Shunn Bros., are boring a well on Mr. Elmer McArthur's property in town.

Mr. A. A. Owens spent two days in Calgary the latter part of last week.

Mr. R. G. Price left last Friday morning for Calgary.

Do you want careful and reliable dental work? Latest methods in making crowns, gold inlays and artificial teeth. See Dr. Taylor, Alsask. Go any day.

Mr. Thos. Snell left on Tuesday morning for Calgary.

Mr. C. A. Gilders left yesterday for Calgary on a business trip.

Mrs. Robt. Smith and Miss Olive Young left on Tuesday for Nanton, Alta., where they will spend a few weeks visiting their parents Rev. and Mrs. Jas. Young.

Mr. E. C. Stata left on Sunday morning for Banff where he will spend a short vacation.

Mrs. E. P. Barbour and her little daughter Beatrice, who have been spending the last six weeks at Saskatoon and points in the east, returned to town last Sunday morning.

Mrs. Dickson of Sibbald was a town visitor.

Messrs. O. Blake, B. Baxter, B. Moore and H. C. Westby returned last Monday from Havre Mont. The trip was made in the latter gentlemen's Maxwell car.

W. A. Holmes of Canmer Municipality was in town day before yesterday.

Wing Yuen has opened a laundry and shoe repair shop first door north of the Oyen Cafe.

Miss Miller and Miss Rockwell, who have been visiting at Rosetown, returned to town this morning. S. A. Miller, who has been to Saskatoon on a business trip, accompanied them home.

J. A. Humphries, Manager of the Alberta Farmers' Elevator, has returned from spending an enjoyable holiday at Banff and other points. Mr. Humphries stated that they would be in a position to accept grain, early in September.

Greeks and Bulgarians Are Fighting

Greek troops have been fighting the Bulgarians in the vicinity of Seres since last Sunday morning. The Greek commander at Seres has called to arms all the reservists in that locality. That the fighting is of a stubborn character is indicated by the fact that a large number of Greek soldiers have been killed. It was stated in a Paris despatch that the fourth Greek Army corps had fallen back from Seres as well as from Kavala and Drama. Seres is an important city of about 30,000 population45 miles northeast of Soloniki.

Harvesting Operations Commenced in this District

Harvest operations have commenced south of Oyen, according to reports. Cutting of of barley, early sown wheat and oats began about the beginning of this week, but will not be general until about the middle of next week.

VERNER McCORMACK MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT

Mr. Verner McCormick, who resides near Rearville, met with an unfortunate accident last Monday afternoon. Mr. McCormick, after throwing off some hay from the rack, stepped in front of the whiffletrees so that he could throw the reins upon the front of the rack, when the team became frightened and he was thrown to the ground, the waggon passed over his body. Mr. McCormack was taken to his home and Dr. Swartzlander of Oyen was called.

Popular Excel Couple Married

BANKS—MARSDEN

On Wedneseday August 16th. at the home of Mr. R. Marsden's, Kirkwall, a pretty and interesting ceremony was performed when Miss Millicent Alice Marsden, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marsden, and Albert John Banks were united in holy wedlock by Rev. S. D. Webster of Oyen.

Before a largecrowd of guests and to the strains of the Wedding March, pleasingly rendered by Mrs.Cootes, the bride charmingly attired, and carrying a beautiful bouquet of White Carnations, and Maidenhair ferns, was led to the floral bower improvised for the occasion, leaning on the arm of her father. There the ceremony was performed, the bridegroom being assisted by Mr. W. Marsden, and the bride by her sister Miss Annie Marsden.

While the register was being signed and the newly married couple receiving the happy felicitations of friends, Miss Edna Irene Reed of Edmonton, charmingly entertained with a delightful solo, "Behold it is morn."

After being photographed, the joyous party partook of a sumptuous breakfast, the tables having been erected in the open under an awning.

(Continued on page eight)

Important Notice to Farmers

Oyen Bargain House

Why? Why? Why?

BECAUSE — We buy the best of merchandise, and sell at lowest price.

Mr. Farmer, look, as you will require for your harvest help a big grocery order. We would ask you to call around and see us regarding bulk orders. - We know that we can undersell mail order houses.

P. W. HART
E. C. STATA, Manager

"Umn! But That Morrison's Ice Cream Is GOOD"

—So says little Willie andhe knows because he is a good connoisseur. He can tell good Ice Cream the instant it touches his lips.

Take a tip from little Willie when you want the best Ice Cream get it from Morrison's. Its as pure as can be and rich and wholesome.

Everything in Ice-cream—Sodas—and fancy drinks

Geo. A. Morrison,
Chemist and Druggist,
Oyen, "We want your trade." Alta.

Do You Realize that

Binder Twine

Is Scarce and Hard to Get!

We have a limited supply now to sell, and would strongly urge you not to delay.

It may mean you cutting your crop loose.

Book your order before it is too late

W. C. HOSKINS
OYEN, ALBERTA.

Rub Your Stiff Neck Away To-day --Good Old "Nerviline" Will Cure

Fifteen Minutes After Using Nerviline You Are Well.

Cold, excessive strain and exertion are a common cause of stiff neck, soreness or inflammation.

Generally the cause is so deeply seated that only a liniment as powerful and penetrating as Nerviline will effect an immediate removal of pain.

NERVILINE

Nerviline is powerful, yet penetrating, is the most rapid pain-expelling agent the world knows.

Millions have proved its reliability, and millions will share the relief its marvellous properties confer upon suffering people.

Nerviline is sold upon a positive guarantee that is more prompt, more powerful, penetrating and pain-expelling than any other remedy.

If you have failed to obtain relief for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica or lumbago, try Nerviline. Good for small pains, the surest to drive out the big ones.

Nerviline is guaranteed to quickly cure any pain or soreness in the joints, and is sold by druggists everywhere. Large size, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents, or direct from The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Timothy's Effect on Land

Old Notion That It Actually Improved the Soil Not Substantiated

It is an old notion that land seeded to timothy, even though the crop be removed, is being rested and improved. This, however, is not true in any other sense than that a horse that has been driven rapidly may be considered as being rested by being driven more slowly—that is to say, timothy removes the plant food from the soil more slowly than does corn or wheat because a smaller amount of plant food is required to make the crop. While the land is in timothy the soil surface is washed out less rapidly, because the surface is bound together throughout the whole year by the roots of the timothy plants. The humus is also burned out less rapidly since there is no cultivation.

The notion that timothy actually improves land doubtless grew out of the fact that when timothy sod was plowed under and the land was planted to some such crop as corn a larger crop was produced than the same land would have borne had it been in corn continuously. This is because the plant has removed plant food from the soil less rapidly than this food has become available in the soil by chemical processes. Investigations also show that a crop of timothy will leave in the soil in the form of roots and stubble over seven pounds of nitrogen to the acre against about two and five-tenth pounds per acre for wheat. All this becomes available for succeeding crops when the meadow is plowed up.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Kitchener's Sound Vision

Kitchener had to make one of the hardest choices in history. . . . Nine soldiers in ten would have played for momentary results. They would have hurled into France every fully trained man. They would have packed off our half-trained territorials *after a month's hardening in camp. They would have left the future to take care of itself.* Lord Kitchener, in rejecting the lure of prompt victory, showed the sounder estimate of the enemy's resources and capacity. His decision, a simple, intuitive choice, was the hardest and most momentous act of will which any general in Europe has taken since the Kaiser declared war. There was bigness and vision in that man, and the world must move against its wish to the slow rhythm of his thought.—The New Republic.

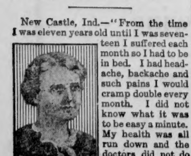
According to Signs

"Little Johnnie is rather cross this morning," said the doctor, "but then that is a good sign. It shows that he is convalescing."

"According to that," said Johnnie's mother, "my husband must be recovering from a severe illness. There's just no living with that man."—Exchange.

"I DON'T SUFFER ANY MORE"

"Feel Like a New Person," says Mrs. Hamilton.



New Castle, Ind.—"From the time I was eleven years old until I was seventeen I suffered each month so I had to be in bed. I had headache, backache and such pains I would cramp double every month. I did not know what it was to be easy a minute. My health was all run down and the doctors did not do me any good. A neighbor told my mother about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I took it, and now I feel like a new person. I don't suffer any more and I am regular every month."—Mrs. HAZEL HAMILTON, 822 South 15th St.

When a remedy has lived for forty years, steadily growing in popularity and influence, and thousands upon thousands of women declare they owe their health to it, is it not reasonable to believe that it is an article of great merit?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1118

Whales Do Not Spout

What Comes From Cetacean's Blowhole Is Steam.

Since a whale breathes air, when it is below the surface the breath must be held, for if water should be taken into the lungs the animal would drown. Thus as soon as a cetacean comes to the surface its breath is expelled and a fresh supply inhaled before it again goes down.

The breath, which has been held in the lungs for a considerable time under pressure, is highly heated, and as it is forcibly expelled into the colder outer air, it condenses, forming a column of steam. A similar effect may be produced by any person if on a frosty morning the breath is suddenly blown from the mouth.

That whales spout out of the blowholes water which has been taken in through the mouth is probably more widely believed than any other popular misconception. As a matter of fact, such a performance would be impossible, because a whale's nostrils do not open into the back of the mouth, as do those of a man, and the animal is not able to "breath through its mouth" as can ordinary land mammals.—Roy Chapman Andrews in the New York Independent.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentry and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Little Willie came to his mother with the following query:

"Mother, what would you do if some one broke the large vase in the parlor?"

"I would whip him," responded mother.

After a few seconds elapsed, Willie, with a broad grin, said:

"Well, you better get ready. Papa broke it."—New York Times.

For Sprains and Bruises.—There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows a sprain, will cool the inflamed flesh and draw the pain as if by magic. It will take the ache out of a bruise and prevent the flesh from discoloring. It seems as if there was magic in it, so speedily does the injury disappear under treatment.

A Bishop recently addressed a large number of Sunday school children and wound up by asking, in a very paternal way: "And now, is there any little boy, or any little girl, who would like to ask me a question?'" A thin voice at the back of the room called out, "Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?" "Oh, ah, yes—I see," said the Bishop. "And now, is there any little girl who would like to answer this question.

An instance of a lucky wound in the war was that of a soldier who has been struck by a rifle-ball almost in the centre of his forehead. The bullet passed under the skin and then circled around half the head between the scalp and the skull, and made its exit through the scalp at the back. The brain was not touched and the man was well in three days.

Real Short Cut to Peace.

Prof. James Mavor, of the University of Toronto, sent the following letter to the New York Evening Post:

You have asked Lord Bryce to say what terms of peace would be acceptable to England. I do not suppose that he would care to answer such a question. Nor is there any need for him to do so. It has already been answered repeatedly by Mr. Asquith.

I am not entitled to interpret his answer; but I may venture to do so in the following terms:—

There are three methods, and in the nature of the case three only by which peace may be concluded:—

(1) That the German Emperor hand his sword to General Joffre.

(2) That he hand the same to the Czar of Russia.

(3 That he hand the same to Sir Douglas Haig.

Wargrave Church, Berkshire, England, which was burned down by the suffragettes on Whit-Monday, 1914, has been rebuilt at a cost of $65,000.

Light Beers

Beer Said to Contain Three Poisons, and is Not Such a Harmless Drink.

The Pioneer is doing a great public service in sounding a note of warning against the insidious danger which threatens our long-fought-for prohibition of the liquor traffic. I hope the following from that paper will be taken to heart by all friends of temperance.

"For years the liquor traffic has been preaching beer-drinking. The distillers do not raise any objection to this. They know that beer drinking develops an alcoholic appetite, that demands stronger beverages. They know that the disgraceful and lying statements by which beer men have been endeavoring to induce women to drink will tend towards the shocking spirit-drinking wives and mothers that curses Great Britain today.

"Germany's beer gardens have produced a brutality that will make Germany a by-word for centuries to come. Yet some of these liquor men would like to establish the German beer gardens here. It is not strange that the great philanthropist who is general secretary of the Research Department of the M.E. Temperance Society is compelled to cry out: 'If we must have the liquor business in God's name let us have the bar-room where men take their drink standing, and fully realize that they are poisoning themselves. Keep the women and children out of it. We have a lot to learn in regard to the liquor problem, but Europe can't teach us anything—to say the least, the beer-garden professors cannot.'

"When there are symptoms already of a campaign in Ontario looking to the cultivation of a public opinion in favor of beer and when, when the 1919 referendum comes, it is with deep regret that we read in an editorial in the Woodstock Sentinel-Review the following mischievous suggestion: 'It is probable that much of the opposition to total prohibition would disappear at once or in time if some provision were made for the sale of light beers and wines. A good many who do not like compulsion would become reconciled to a law restricting the sale of stronger drinks as the sale of drugs is restricted, but they contend that the attempt to cut off all alcoholic drinks at once is not only unnecessary, but impracticable, and that the inevitable result will be to encourage illicit traffic in strong and poisonous mixtures of alcohol. They argue that to permit the retail sale of light wines and beers would be to encourage temperance by offering a safeguard against the traffic in the more dangerous liquors."

That's the old song to a new tune, but we must remember that we're drinking more alcohol even now in beer than in the form of spirits. And it must not be forgotten that beer contains three poisons, while whiskey, if pure, contains only one; also that beer drinkers make up in quantity what is lacking in strength of alcohol.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

For years Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has ranked as the most effective preparation manufactured, and it always maintains its reputation.

Prussia and Sparta

In many ways Prussia offers the closest parallel to Sparta to be found in the modern world. In Sparta, we are told in the books, "The citizen only existed for the state, he had no interest but the state's." The country was a camp, and every man a soldier. The system prevailing was a combination of aristocracy and socialism. Every citizen was entitled to a share in the common inheritance, for the express purpose of providing the commonwealth with a great number of stout soldiers. The work which is now largely done by machinery was given to helots, so that the Spartans might have more time for military drill. The state "took care of a Spartan from his cradle to his grave, and superintended his education in the minutest points, and this was not confined to his youth, but extended throughout his whole life."—(From the Sprinfield Republican.)

The Man With Asthma, almost longs for death to end his suffering. He sees ahead only years of endless torment with intervals of rest which are themselves fraught with never ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him but use it faithfully and he will find his asthma a thing of the past.

"And," continued the lecturer, "I warrant you that there is not a man in this entire audience who has ever lifted his finger or in any way attempted to stop this awful waste of our forests and our lumber supply. If there is I want that man to stand up."

There was a slight commotion in the rear of the room, and a nervous little man rose to the occasion—and his feet.

"And now, my friend, will you explain in just what way you have conserved the forests of our nations?"

And, with the utmost gravity and sincerity, the little man said, "I have used the same toothpick twice."

"Behind the altar" said the cathedral guide to a party of tourists "lies Richard II. In the churchyard outside lies Mary Queen of Scots. And who" —halting above an unmarked flagging in the floor and addressing a tourist from London—"who do you think, sir, is a-lying 'ere on this spot?" "Well," answered the Cockney, "I don't know for sure but I have my suspicions."

"Do you know the nature of an oath, madam?"

"Well, I ought to, sir. We've just moved and my husband has been laying the carpets."

First Landlady: I manage to keep my boarders longer than you do. Second Landlady: Oh, I don't know. You keep them so thin that they look longer than they really are."

Oil Fuel for Battleships

If there were "no surprises" in the North Sea Battle, here were many eagerly-sought tests. One of the most important tests provided by the action was that of the general efficiency of the oil-fuel fighting ship, and upon the question of the comparative vulnerability of the type. For the first time oil-fuel warships were subjected to the test of a terrific action at close range. So far as the oil-fuel warships is concerned, the results of the action have been given by the Admiralty in a single illuminating sentence —"No British battleship or light cruiser was lost." The oil-fuel fighting ships, turbine-driven, with their propelling machinery and their boilers low-set in the depths of the hulls, and their oil-tanks tucked away where they are afforded absolutely the maximum of protection, have come out of the North Sea battle marvellously well.

Empire Debt to Haldane

Lord French, in addressing a volunteer recruiting meeting at Cambridge, said that the volunteers had figured in the field as early as 1882 in the Egyptian campaign, and in much greater numbers in the South African war, but it was reserved for Lord Haldane to bring them to the zenith of their reputation and value. The nation was indeep deeply indebted to his determined energy, skill and foresight. It was he who saw the real use to which they might be turned, and the general result was the great Territorial army, which had done such magnificent deeds across the Channel. This tribute from the former commander-in-chief of the army in the western war zone should be particularly gratifying to Lord Haldane just now, when he is being attacked by political enemies. Haldane, it should be remembered, conceived the Territorial army when the volunteer system had become virtually exhausted.—Montreal Gazette.

Montreal, May 29th, '09.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Yarmouth N.S.

Gentlemen.—I beg to let you know that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for some time, and I find it the best I have ever used for the joints and muscles.

Yours very truly,
THOMAS J. HOGAN.
The Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada.

"Discipline," said a Government official at a dinner in Washington, "naval discipline must be maintained at all costs."

"They tell a story to illustrate this.

"A naval officer said to a seaman:

"'What idiot told you to dump that pile of dunnage there?'

"'It was the captain, sir,' the sailor answered.

"Humph,' said the officer, 'let it remain there, then, and take twelve hours in irons, my man, for calling the captain an idiot."—Washington Star.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

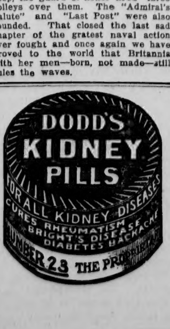
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

"I told you last Sabbath, children," said the Sunday school teacher, "that you should all try to make someone happy during the week. How many of you did?" "I did," answered the boy promptly. "That's nice, Johnny. What did you do?" "I went to see my aunt, and she's always happy when I go home again."

The Dying Chaplain

Rather a touching narrative is told of the chaplain of H.M.S. Barham, who as he lay dying from a shattered spine and leg prayed for victory for our fleet in connection with the naval fight off the coast of Jutland. Like Nelson, he lived just long enough to know that his prayer was answered and the day was ours.

The burial service took place on the quarter-deck at eight p.m. I and three others had the sad job of bearing a messmate to his last resting-place. The funeral service was read by the captain as the bodies lay on the deck covered by the Union Jack. As they were committed to the deep, the guard of honor fired three volleys over them. The "Admiral's Salute" and "Last Post" were also sounded. That closed the last sad chapter of the gratest naval action ever fought and once again we have proved to the world that Britannia with her men—born, not made—still rules the waves.



In cleaning earthenware crocks and bowls

Old Dutch

saves a lot of work

Work of Boy Scouts

Good Advice Given by the Late Lord Kitchener.

"Once you are a scout you should always remain a scout." Such advice, coming from the lips of one so great and noble as the late Lord Kitchener, commands the attention of all. Not long before he went to his watery gave he addressed a gathering of Boy Scouts, when he made the above statement, and said always being a Scout meant making oneself efficient, doing one's best, helping other people, and also serving one's country. "But," he said, "don't merely do this while you are still a boy. Learn it at that time and make it a habit, so that when you are a grown-up man you still keep on doing it; you remain still a Scout by doing good turns, by doing your best, by doing your duty before all other things, by doing your duty even to death."

That the Boy Scouts of the Western Provinces are "good Scouts," who strive to live up to the principals of the movement, is fully attested in the place they have taken, and are continuing to take in the public service of our country. Though not a military organization in any sense of the term, it is significant that out of 73 Scouts who at the outbreak of the war were officers in the Winnipeg district, 55 are now on active service. Besides these officers, 89 of the other Scouts have joined the colors. On account of age, the majority, of course, have been forced to remain at home. But even these have striven to uphold the name of the organization.

To have received the blessing of the Pope is the good fortune of the Boy Scouts of Uruguay in South America. Judging from a recent report of the doing of the Scouts in Uruguay, they merited this honored tribute, for they have been "going strong." They have received the highest reward that Roman Catholics can get—the blessing of the Pope, together with his signed photograph. It will be pleasing news to all Roman Catholic Scouts to know that their efforts to make themselves good, efficients Scouts has the approval of the Pope himself.

Of particular interest at this time, when boys in every part of the country are seeking to belong to the Boy Scouts organization, is the test which has been set for the tenderfoot. It is interesting to note that no boy can become a full fledged Scout until he has passed the test. First of all, he must satisfy the Scoutmaster of the troop he wishes to belong to that he knows the Union Jack; the right way to fly it; and he must know how to tie several knots. He must give his promise to do his duty to God and the King, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Scout Law.

The Boy Scouts of England were by no means the last to send congratulations to Sir John Jellicoe after the recent big sea fight with the German navy. Immediately after the fight Sir Robert Baden-Powell sent a message to Sir John, congratulating him on the splendid victory gained by the fleet. The following reply was received: "Please convey to the Boy Scouts the sincere thanks of all ranks of the grand fleet, including brother Scouts, for their kind telegram."

Minard's LinimenI Cures Diphtheria.

When Flying Machines Are Common

If all reports are true, some automobile manufacturers are giving considerable thought to aviation, and a few are actively engaged in building aviation motors.

Farmers are of a class in the best position to make use of flying machines. Contrary to general opinion, flying in a well-built aeroplane is safe. Statistics show but few accidents and these are, for the most part, caused by carelessness, or lack of knowledge of the principles of "flight."

The modern aeroplane has a factor of safety of about eight, which, roughly translated, means that it is about eight times as strong as necessary.

Flying machines are today beyond the reach of all but a favored few, but so, too, were motor cars a few years back. There seems to be no logical reason why the aeroplane should not follow in the footsteps of its land brother, the automobile, which in ten short years, has become the servant of the masses; not just the toy of the rich. What has brought about this change? Simply building automobiles in quantities. Today a better car can be bought for one thousand dollars than three thousand would buy five years ago.

Who will be the first to adapt these principles to aeroplanes? He who does will find himself established as the "Ford" of the flying world.

"Father, is a financier a man who can make a lot of money?"

"No, my child, a financier is a man who can live on the income from a lot of money that he never had and has no reason to expect."

A Menace to Britain

The Great Naval Prize of The War is Heligoland

For both Germany and Great Britain, the fortified island of Heligoland is the most important single point of naval attack by Great Britain and of naval defence by Germany. Situated well out in the North Sea, nearly thirty miles from the mouth of the Kiel Canal, it is a standing menace to British fleets and a potent defence to German squadrons. But for the existence of this naval outpost the German naval raids on the British coast would have been more difficult, more perilous, and less effective; on the other hand, but for its existence the celebrated fight forced months ago by Admiral Beatty would have been very much more disastrous than it was to the German fleet opposed to his own.

It is not calculated to sooth British chagrin on this subject to recall that a generation ago Heligoland, which had never been fortified during seventy years of British ownership and occupation, was, after its good-natured and easy-going transfer to Germany speedily converted at great expense into a strong fortress and an up-to-date naval station. All the naval battles, great and small, fought during this war, go to show not merely the importance of Heligoland for both attack and defence, but also the necessity of its destruction as a naval base.

Whatever else she may be able to claim in the way of naval trophies or naval achievements, Britain cannot afford to let Heligoland remain as a menace it is to her naval supremacy. She never fortified it herself, and if she had suspected the use to which it has been put, not even the cynically good-natured Marquis of Salisbury would have consented to its conveyance to Germany. Britain has, in this as in other ways, suffered heavy penalties for lack of suspiciousness. For this she may well be pardoned on ethical grounds, but if she allows Germany to retain the fortified naval base of Heligoland after the war she will be running a risk that no nation with the power to avoid it ought to run. The dismantling and destruction of the fortress of Heligoland should be one of the British conditions of peace.—Toronto Globe.

Great Britain Leads the World.

Great Britain, although hampered by the drain of war and a big naval construction programme, still leads the world in building merchantmen, according to a statement issued by the United States Bureau of Navigation.

Her shipyards have under actual construction now 423 steel merchant ships of 1,423,335 tonnage, and would have more but for the fact that private yards are engaged in building war vessels.

The entire world in 1915 launched 743 merchant ships of 1,201,638 tonnage.

Tea and Coffee for Children?

These beverages contain drug elements that hinder development of both body and mind, especially in children.

Nowadays, for their children, wise parents choose

POSTUM

This delicious table beverage, made of cereals, has a wonderfully satisfying flavor and is entirely free from caffeine, the drug in both tea and coffee. POSTUM is a true, pure-food drink that has helped thousanns to forget the tea or coffee habit.

"There's a Reason"

Grocers Everywhere
sell POSTUM

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd.,
Windsor, Ont.

PLANS BEING WORKED OUT FOR ASSISTING WOUNDED SOLDIERS

ALLOWANCES FOR THE MEN AND THEIR FAMILIES

Government Commission Aims At Benefiting Not Only Disabled Members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but also Disabled Reservists of the British and Allied Armies

We Canadians are absolutely unanimous about one thing in this war—that justice and reparation must be secured for those who have suffered. The men who have volunteered to fight for us, while we have stayed safely at home,—these men, coming back shattered and torn, or with health in any way impaired by their service, must have reparation, and from us.

It is the first word of justice; and there is no Canadian worthy of the name who will not agree to it with all his heart.

Our head as well as our heart, however, must be employed to devise a form of reparation that will really repair—that will as far as possible make up to these men what they have lost.

From the beginning of the war it was recognized that a man offering his body to defend our cause should have compensation for any injury his body might suffer in the carrying out of that task. A scale of pensions was adopted both for disabled soldiers and for their dependents in proportion to the degree of disability. A revised scale, involving a large increase of expenditure, was lately agreed to by a Parliamentary Committee and is already in force.

A pension alone, however, will not restore the injured man to his place as an active and useful member of the community; and that has got to be done, by some means or other, both in the community's interest and in his own.

A very few of the injured will be found so totally helpless that this restoration is impossible. On the other hand, judging by our experience so far, a large majority, in spite of their injuries, will still be fit for their former work. But between these two classes will be many men with injuries either handicapping them seriously in their old occupations or barring them out altogether.

Such men must not be condemned to perpetual uselessness. They would not thank us for that. They are not of the backboneless kind, or they would hardly have thrown themselves into the war. They did not enlist to be coddled or spoon-fed, and they will not want to be coddled and spoon-fed now. Having recovered their strength, they will naturally expect to use it. The question simply is—How?

To begin with, their disability can often be lessened by what is called "functional re-education." By special exercises, with or without the aid of the ingenious apparatus invented for the purpose, the muscles mutilated by wounds and operations, and weakened by compulsory disuse, can recover some of their strength and become once more accustomed to exertion. Then, by "vocational re-education," the men can be enabled to return to their original trade; or, when that is impossible or undesirable, they can be helped to fit themselves for another occupation. There is no intention, by the way, to provide re-education for men who do not need it.

The Parliamentary Committee decided that the cost not only of pensions and artificial limbs, but also of this vocational training should be paid by the Dominion Government.

The Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, with Sir James Lougheed at its head, has already given a great deal of consideration to the matter, and has taken steps to organize the training required in many parts of the country. The complete establishment of the system may be expected very soon; for the Government, by Order-in-Council, has just adopted a report of the Military Hospitals Commission, of which we are enabled to give this summary:—

The report begins by explaining that the Commission aims at benefiting not only disabled members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but also disabled reservists of the British and Allied armies who were bona fide residents of Canada when the war broke out.

The Commission has received the assurance, it tells us, of the active co-operation of the provinces and various municipalities in carrying out such a policy. Technical Schools, Agricultural Colleges and other public institutions have agreed to receive disabled men for training, and many offers have also been received from private commercial establishments to provide training and subsequent employment when the men have become proficient.

The period of training for a new vocation will vary according to the previous education and industrial history of each individual. The cost of tuition will vary in consequence, and also owing to the fact that in many cases the tuition will be free or the fees nominal. (The training will be free to the men in all cases. If there is any charge, it will be paid by the Dominion Government.

The Commission has already undertaken the provision of training in general subjects and elementary vocational work for all men under treatment in the various hospitals and convalescent homes operated by the Commission, irrespective of whether or not such men will later be subjects for vocational training leading to new occupations. In a few cases, arrangements have also been made for that special training.

The Commission was not able, however, to put into operation a general scheme of vocational training until a scale of maintenance could be arranged for the men undergoing the training and for their dependants. The Commission has therefore prepared a scale under which a small sum for personal expenses will be granted to the men undergoing training, while provision on a sliding scale is made for married men and their dependants, and for those unmarried men who may have persons legally dependent upon them. Here is the scale which the Commission has now been empowered to establish. It will be understood throughout that "maximum age" means 16 for a son and 17 for a daughter:—

1. A single man, with pension, living in, receives free maintenance; that is, board, lodging and washing.
2. A single man, with pension, living out, 60c a day.
3. A married man, with pension, living in, free maintenance and $8 a month, with the following additions:

For wife having no children, $35 a month, less her husband's pension.

For wife and one child, if child is under five, $38; from five to ten years, $39.50; from 10 to maximum age, $42.50; less, in every case, the amount of husband's pension and children's allowances under the pension regulations.

For wife and two children, from $41 to $47 a month (less pension and allowances), according to age of children.

For wife and three children, $44 to $50 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and four children, $47 to $53 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

For wife and five children, $50 to $55 (less pension and allowances) according to ages.

For wife and six children, $53 to $55 (less pension and allowances), according to ages.

A wife with seven or more children under the maximum age may be given the maximum allowance of $55, less pension and allowances.

All these allowances for wife and children will be paid direct to the wife, unless otherwise thought fit by the Commission.

4. A married man living at home will receive 60c a day. (This, of course, is in addition to the allowances for wife and children.)

5. A widowed mother, if dependent entirely upon the unmarried son who is receiving training, and if the son made an assignment of his pay to his mother and also arranged for her to receive separation allowance while he was on service, may be paid at the same rate as the wife of a married man with no children.

6. The parents of a man undergoing training, if both are old and past work, and entirely or partially dependent upon him, may also be paid at that rate.

7. The guardian of a widower's children (under the maximum age) will be paid monthly—for one child, $10; for two, $17.50; for three, $22; and $3 for each child in excess of three, with a maximum of $35.

Payments under these regulations will be continued for one month after the completion of vocational training, whether the man has secured employment or not.

It is clear that this system of allowances will enable many men to take advantage of the training offered, by providing for their families while the training is being given.

The President of the Military Hospitals Commission asks us to say that any further information desired by our readers will be gladly given on application to the Secretary, at 22 Vittoria Street, Ottawa.

Protected by the Navy

Over 21,000 Merchant Ships Passed Through Patrol Lines.

In a report to the Admiralty, reviewing the operations of the Dover patrol since December, 1915, and recommending numerous officers for meritorious conduct, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, commander of the patrol, says that in the six months more than 21,000 merchant ships, apart from men of war and auxiliaries, passed through the patrol lines. Of these, only 21 were lost or seriously damaged by enemy vessels.

"But to effect this security to merchant shipping," says the Admiral, "I regret that over four per cent. of our patrol vessels have been sunk and the lives of 77 officers and men been lost to the nation."

The Admiral further notes that the patrol assists in the protection of the flank of all sea transports to and from the British army in France, and that this vast transport has been so thoroughly safeguarded that not a single life has been lost during the sea passage.

Mrs. Livingston Wilson, only surviving child of Dr. David Livingstone, the explorer, recently made a journey to Old Chitambo, where her father's heart was buried. Old Chitambo is northeast of Rhodesia, a cleared space in the heart of the bush, and it took over a month to reach it from Capetown.

It is odd that the first German fleet was bought for the most part second-hand from the British navy. Among the earliest vessels obtained were the fifty-six gun frigate Thetis, the Rover, the Mosquito, the Niobe and the Renown. The last two named are still in use, the Niobe as a training ship for cadets and the Renown as a gunnery ship at Wilhelmshaven. Until comparatively recent years it was customary for Prussian officers to receive their training in the British navy. Even the Kaiser gained his first experience in seamanship on a vessel presented by the British sailor King William IV.

Germany at War

A Shortage of Food Is Keenly Felt.

Life in les grands hotels is, I daresay, practically the same in all the countries at war. Germany is no exception, and one travelling in that country and stopping only at the best hotels would gain a very limited and erroneous impression of life as it really is among the Teutons. It is true that bread cards and two meatless days each week, Tuesdays and Fridays, apply rigidly to hotel guests, and that dancing is banned everywhere; but otherwise hotel life remains practically unchanged. Moreover, the large hostelries are quite crowded, and a stranger dropping in for afternoon tea would scarcely notice anything out of the usual, were it not for the numerous wounded officers and still more numerous Iron Crosses in evidence everywhere.

For example, I found that butter, lard and fats of all kinds are scarcely to be had, at least, as far as the common people are concerned. Salads are plentiful, but one must be contented with a vinegar dressing, as table oils of all kinds are absolutely unobtainable. Eggs are plentiful, and cost from four to five cents apiece, but must be eaten boiled or poached, as there are no fats to fry or scramble them in. (For the benefit of young housewives, I will here observe that I tried to scramble eggs in a dry skillet with indifferent success.) As remarked above, meats of all kinds, including sausages, are almost unobtainable, but occasionally one can get the maximum allowance if one is early enough. The prices, however—a dollar a pound and more — render that small allowance prohibitive for the poorer classes. It is not exaggerating to say that over two-thirds of the butcher shops in Greater Berlin are now closed on account of the lack of supplies.

It is an undeniable fact that the shortage of foodstuffs is beginning to be felt acutely. The Germans themselves admit it. The government is making desperate efforts to conserve the available supplies as long as possible. Cards have now been issued covering the consumption of many of the necessities of life, and I was told that others are forthcoming. The people are assured through the press that there is enough for all until the coming harvests, and that there will be an abundance afterwards. That may be true as far as cereals, fruits and vegetables are concerned, but it can hardly apply to meats, dairy products and various imported staples. However, we may be sure that a highly organized and far-seeing government will do all in its power to solve the problem.—Riley Scott, in Leslie's.

Fetes in the Family

Making the Most of Anniversaries Strengthens Home Ties.

Little family fetes do much to strengthen family affection. Take advantage of any occasion that may prompt a gathering of the family; let not one slip away unnoticed. Graduations, marriages, births, no event of special interest should be neglected.

No anniversary is more personal than a birthday, be it in youth or old age, Everybody likes to know that people are glad he is here. In the companionship of their friends, young folks are forming ties that the coming years will strengthen. And when the young people help to celebrate the birthday of a parent or elder person, they learn thoughtfulness and unselfishness, and find happiness in making others happy.

As the years fly by and a life of joys and sorrows is left behind, the aged person looks eagerly forward to the celebration of each coming birthday. The fewer occasions like this one may look forward to, the more each anniversary means. One who has lived many years has found how fleeting is the joy in mere material things and has learned to value more and more love, affection, and the good will that comes from the heart.—Milwaukee Journal.

Kaiser Must Not Court Danger

"It Is the Most Poignant Grief of My Life," He Says.

Emperor William during his recent trip to a point somewhere in the rear of Peronne, on the Somme front, made a speech to the German wounded soldiers which is attracting great attention in Germany. The German Emperor is quoted as saying:

"It is the most poignant grief of my life that I am unable to take a more active part in this war. It is my earnest desire to take my place in the trenches and to deal such blows at the enemy as my age and strength would permit.

"I could take my place with the youngest of you, and I promise that I would leave my mark on the enemy. But the inscrutable Almighty has willed otherwise. Into my care has been committed by Divine destiny, the leadership of our country, its armies and its forces on land and sea.

"The burden of thinking, deciding and leading has been hard upon me, and realising this, I know that my life must not be risked in the foremost line of battle, where my feeling, if unrestrained, would carry me swiftly.

"My life must be conserved carefully for the welfare of Germany in order to carry out the duties assigned to me by Divine appointment."

Don't Want Telegraph Operators.

Officers commanding units and all recruiting officers have been instructed not to enlist cable operators, wireless or telegraph operators without the consent of the militia headquarters. This matter, the notification says, is of the greatest importance owing to the increasing scarcity in Canada of experienced men for this work.

Agriculture and The Movies

Educational Film Showing the Process of Farming By Means of Irrigation.

At first glance the motion picture business may not seem to have very much connection with agriculture, except in so far as it tempts the farmer's sons and daughters into town an extra evening each week, or sets up in the mind of some boy well fitted to become a successful farmer an ambition to emulate Mr. C. Chaplin. But the motion picture business is now related very closely to all our arts and industries. It has become a great public educator as well as a public entertainer, and the education is the more subtle, and perhaps more effective, because the "student" does not know he is being operated upon. He thinks he is being entertained—that is what he paid his money for—whereas he is being deliberately and with purpose aforethought made familiar with facts, industries or places of which he would otherwise have little or no knowledge.

The demand for the educational type of film is one of the bright features in motion picture development. Audiences may go wild over hilarious comedy, weep with injured heroines, or be stirred to fighting pitch by great dramatic spectacles, but the normal appetite soon tires of these excesses. They are all right as an appetiser, but the picture house which wants the best class of trade must give some solid food in the form of travel pictures of foreign countries, pictures of manufacturing processes, animal life, or curious developments of the arts and sciences.

A United States producer is now engaged in getting up an educational film showing the process of farming by means of irrigation. The general public have certain ideas, more or less correct, of how ordinary farming is conducted, but even farmers themselves in humid districts have very vague notions of the practice of irrigation. They have a general idea that irrigation can be applied to small orchard lots, but they cannot see how it is possible over large farms of wheat, coarse grains and alfalfa. At the same time, the interest in agriculture, and the desire of city people to get "back to the land," were never more pronounced, and this astute producer has recognized the fact that a film showing the actual processes of irrigation and the great settlement possibilities which arise from it will be an educational feature of the first interest.

The place chosen to work out the details of the film was the 3,000,000-acre Irrigation Block of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Southern Alberta, and a camera expert has been through that territory recently getting the scenes from actual life. The film will show the source of the water, in the great glacier fields in the Canadian Rockies above Lake Louise. The fact that the water cames from glaciers is of great importance, as it makes the water supply independent of rainfall, and there is no danger of a shortage of water in a particularly dry season. On the contrary, the hotter the season the greater will be the flow of water, and this is the experience in Alberta, where flood time in the rivers is not in the spring, but in June and July, when the snow in the higher mountains is rapidly melting under the hot sun.

From its source in the glaciers the water will be followed down the beautiful valley of the Bow River, through the thriving city of Calgary, and thence by means of the necessary engineering features, right on to the farmer's land. The principal engineering features to be shown will be the headgates at Calgary, where water is diverted from the western section of the irrigation block. The immense dam at Bassano, which raises the water to an available height for irrigation in the western section; the reinforced concrete aqueduct across a two-mile depression at Brooks, and the enormous artificial reservoir which has been christened Lake Newell. Glimpses will be shown of main and secondary canals, until the water is seen in ditches on the farmer's fields, and the farmer, busy with shovel and canvas dam, is shown diverting the life-giving flood over his fields of alfalfa and grain. In the autumn the film will be completed by scenes showing harvest operations, grain in the bin, alfalfa in the stack, sleek dairy cows in pastures kept ever green by irrigation, and prosperous farm houses where the monotony of the prairies has been broken by wind breaks and hedges of trees which grow up in a few years as a result of the plentiful supply of water.

So the movies will become a powerful instrument to turn attention to the open spaces, where by means of irrigation the uncertainty has been largely removed from farm operations, and where happy and prosperous communities are quickly arising amid conditions as nearly ideal as may be hoped for in this world of imperfections.

Austrians True Teutons.

General Weber, commander of the Austrian troops at Cetinje, Montenegro, alleges that General Ratomir Vechovitch, former Minister of War of Montenegro, fomented an insurrection and attacked Imperial soldiers, killing an Austrian officer sent to shadow the said Minister.

For this act of war General Weber "summons General Vechovitch to surrender himself as a prisoner within five days. Otherwise his father and brother, already arrested, will be hanged." A warrant of arrest has been issued against General Vechovitch and his two brothers, and a reward of 50,000 crowns is offered for their capture."

It is believed that they are hiding in the Albania Mountains.

As this is the first "order" of the kind that has been promulgated since the war began neutral powers have been appealed to to point out to Austria the brutality of its threat.

MILITARY STRENGTH OF GERMANY DWINDLING WITH LOSS OF MEN

HUN FIGHTING FORCE BEING RAPIDLY DEPLETED

Estimated That Yearly Loss of Germany Since the Commencement of the War Has Been Four Times as Much as the Annual Additions to the Army

Germany at last has reached the turning point where her fighting force is being depleted much more rapidly than it can be supplied with new men, and military observers believe her entire reserves, which cannot possibly exceed 700,000, will be completely exhausted within a very few months. Reduced to figures, Germany is losing 100,000 men a month in killed, incapacitated by wounds from further service and prisoners, or 1,200,000 a year. Some authorities place the number at double these figures. She is gaining from new recruits fewer than 400,000 a year. This leaves a net loss to her army of 800,000 men a year, a loss which cannot be replaced.

Already Germany has called to the colors the class of 1917 to furnish stock for slaughter — "kanonenfleisch" (meat for cannon), Bismarck used to call them.

Germany's population in 1910 was 64,925,993; in 1900 it was 56,367,178, showing an increase of 8,558,815 in the ten years. This does not include a population of about 15,000,000 in the German colonies in Africa and Asia, which were immediately cut off on the beginning of the war from being of any use to the mother country from the viewpoint of military strength. The colonies of England, France and Belgium, it may be mentioned, have, on the other hand, been a source of constantly increasing additions to the military power of those countries. Germany's average increase in population for the ten years mentioned was about 860,000. There is a slight excess of male births — 1,060 boys to every 1,000 girls. This would give an average increase of 443,000 males to 417,000 females. An estimated yearly addition of 400,000 men to the army out of 443,000 born is certainly a very liberal allowance.

Regarding losses the German official lists of casualties since the war began up to June 1 give 734,412 dead, 1,851,652 wounded and 338,522 prisoners and missing, a total of 2,924,586 for the 22 months—about 133,000 a month or 1,600,000 a year.

This yearly gross loss is four times as much as the annual addition to the army by the most liberal estimate. Assuming that forty per cent. of the wounded return to the ranks, this would reduce the net loss to 1,200,000 a year, against an annual recruitment of 400,000. Even if all the wounded should return, the dead, missing and prisoners (600,000) outnumber the new recruits half as much again.

It also should be remembered that *these figures of 1,200,000 loss against 400,000 gain are the most extreme figures in favor of Germany. Even the German staff, in a statement issued last month, asserted that it was assured of only "30,000 recruits a month as long as the war lasted," which makes 360,000 a year, or 40,000 fewer than the number above allotted.*

Concerning the strength of the German army the Paris Liberte estimates the total at 4,247,000, of which there are 180 divisions of 20,000 men each on both fronts and 647,000 left as reserves. Swiss reports say that the German reserves have diminished this year by 50,000 and the 200,000 recruits have been added, making a net decrease of 300,000 men. All the German reserves, according to the Agenzia Libera, cannot exceed 700,000 men, whereas there were more than a million at the end of 1915. Contrary to her hopes aroused by the Balkan drive, Germany can expect no help from Bulgaria or Turkey. On the contrary, she has been obliged to keep men in Turkey, in Bulgaria and in Austria.

Verdun is eating into Germany's strength at a more rapid rate than any other event since the war began. Col. Feyler, a Swiss military expert, generally recognized in Europe as one of the most impartial and best informed critics of the war, estimates that the Germans up to June 1 used about 800,000 men at Verdun and puts their losses at 350,000. The Paris Petit Journal describes Verdun as not a battle, but a surgical blood-letting on a grand scale, and says that when the flow begins to slacken another vein is opened.

One English observer is quoted as saying of the slaughter here:

"I could clearly see through my field glasses the Germans moving forward in mass formation. Suddenly the French guns opened and mangled humanity was piled in windrows. I thought the battle ended, but soon another line in solid formation was sent steadily forward and as they started to pass over the piled up heaps of their dead and dying comrades the French cannon again blazed and the pile of dead and dying looked a solid wall.

"I never had dreamed of such slaughter, but the sight that followed I think no man ever before saw. High explosive shells began blowing into pieces the masses of dead and dying. It seemed fiendish—I wondered that the French were so insatiate—when, horror of horrors, I discovered that the high explosive shells were from the German guns, blasting the walls of dead and dying that another line of German troops might pass through and execute the German order 'Forward!'"

British estimates place the German losses at Verdun for four months at 415,000 men; that is, 65,000 more than Colonel Feyler's estimate of 350,000 up to June 1. These estimates are based upon captured documents, statements of prisoners and other sources. At the same time the French losses from the same source were placed at 165,000 men in killed and wounded.

With a net loss of 800,000 men a year, Germany's present army of 4,000,000 men would be exhausted in five years if no other factor should intervene. But while Germany's man power is declining, that of the Allies is growing. True, the French army is losing, though not so rapidly as that of Germany, but the British forces are being constantly recruited from all quarters of the globe, and Russia has practically an inexhaustible supply. At the worst the Allies can maintain their present strength, while that of Germany is bound to decline at an increasingly arithmetical ratio.

The Larger Community

Spend Your Money So As To Make Your Home Town Grow.

The typical characteristic of a progressive town is a keen sense of the gains that may come from the growth of a town as a whole. The people clearly see that if they can make their town and its business increase, every form of property and business will go ahead. Furthermore, the net profit in each case of such increase should be larger proportionately than the gain in gross returns. A larger business can often be done without much increase in expense, leaving a greatly enhanced net return.

In every progressive town, therefore, the merchants are willing to devote much time and thought to making the town grow as a whole. They do not relax efforts to compete successfully with each other. But the gains that come from the growth of the town as a whole come easier and with less effort.

The first essential is to develop an intense feeling of community loyalty. It should be realized that everyone who owns a business or any real estate is going to gain by the growth of the town as a whole. Also everyone who has a job in a growing town is the gainer, though this is not always realized. In a growing town employers are better able to pay good wages, and there are more opportunities for advancement.

The first step in community loyalty is to patronize the home merchants. The man who sells supplies in your town is in a sense your business partner. He is working for ends that are vital to your success. Every purchase made at home helps on the town, helps make your property, your business, your job more valuable, and hopeful of larger opportunity.

Spend your money so as to make your home town grow, rather than so as to make some other place grow.

Canada's War Expenditure

Estimated Total Cost, Including Overseas Forces, Is Million a Day

According to an official statement issued at Ottawa, the expenditure of the Dominion Government in Canada alone now exceeds $20,000,000 a month, or about $700,000 a day. The largest item in this huge expenditure is for pay and allowances, subsistence and assigned pay of the troops. It is running at the rate of about $12,000,000 a month. This is, of course, much more than is paid to the troops at present in Canada, who number less than half the total Canadian forces recruited for the war, over 200,000 having gone over. The pay of the overseas forces assigned to their families and dependents here and separation allowances, also paid here, constitute a very large portion of the monthly war expenditure. The sterling exchange situation has had much to do with bringing about the payment in Canada of so large a portion of the pay of the overseas forces.

As nearly as can be estimated, Canada's present war expenditure in Canada and Britain, including the maintenance of the troops actually at the front, is at the rate of about $30,000,000 a month, or $350,000,000 a year. This averages about $1,000,000 a day and is equivalent to about $1,000,000 per annum per head, as the total enlistment is about 350,000 men. Of these there are now in Canada about 140,000.

Out of the revenues of the Government for the year it now seems probable that a large amount of the principal of the war expenditure will be paid, as the budgets of 1915 and 1916 are both working out most satisfactorily. The balance of Canada's war expenditure this year will be defrayed partly from the funds of the domestic war loan issued in November last and from the war borrowings.

Parapet for Fresh Air.

Private Williams, who before the war was a member of a London News Agency staff, writes from France: "There were some humors in our relief of the French. We were told that you could sit up on the parapet there without exciting the spleen of the Bosche, and, according to other accounts, possibly rather freely translated from the French, the death-roll statistics showed that as a winter resort the trench zone far surpassed the tranquil villages right behind the line.

"It was really an exciting study in psychology to note how the enemy arose from his state of torpor on learning of our arrival. He lost no time, but a lot of ammunition, in making his introduction. Thereafter we exchanged greetings punctually and generously."

THE OYEN NEWS

OYEN, ALBERTA.

A paper published every Wednesday, in the interests of Oyen and the surrounding districts.

Subscription in Canada $1.00 a year. United States and Foreign, $1.50 a year.

Legal Notices, are published at the rate of twelve cents a line for the first insertion and eight cents a line for each subsequent insertion, measured nine lines to the inch, including heading.

Classified Ads, such as Lost, Found, Wanted, For Sale etc. are published at the rate of eight cents a line for the first insertion and four cents a line for each subsequent insertion, with a minimum charge of 50 cents and 25 cents respectively.

Local notices, not coming under the head of classified ads., will be charged for at the rate of two cents a word.

Display advertising rates given on application.

Accounts are rendered monthly and are due when rendered.

Changes for Display advertising must be in this office by Monday noon for publication in the following Wednesday's issue.

Chas. L. Dunford, Editor.

Wednesday, August 23rd. 1916

Lien Notes and Hire Receipts

At the last Session of the Legislature an amendment was made to the Ordinance respecting Hire Receipts and Conditional Sales providing that in order to preserve the rights contained therein, a renewal statement of the amount still due for principal and interest and of all payments made on account of lien notes and hire receipts shall be filed within thirty days of the expiration of two years from the first filing, and thereafter renewals shall be filed within thirty days of the expiration of one year from the day of the former filing. Where the first filing was made two years or more before the passing of the amendment the renewal shall be filed within six months of the date of the amendment.

The amendment was passed on the 19th day of April, 1916, so that the time for registering renewals of lien notes and hire receipts originally filed two years or more prior to the 19th day of April last will expire on the 18th day of October next.

Renewals must have an affidavit attached setting forth that the statement is true and that the sale or bailment writing is not kept on foot for any fraudulent purpose or to defeat, delay or prejudice creditors and they must be filed in the registration district where the property is situated at the time of the making of the statement. Parties holding lien notes or hire receipts who do not file renewal statements as required lose their lien on the goods or chattels.

The Creator And His Critics

A Study of Perfection.—By J. D. Beresford

A man worked in his garden. In three years he had created his garden out of waste land. To him, the garden was a miracle. He remembered the stubborn field, and the sight of this blossoming soil was to him a source of constant joy.

But when his friend came to see the miracle, he nodded carelessly and began to talk of the garden he had seen—age-old, wonderful gardens of marvellous beauty.

The man listened and frowned and then he said:

"You should have seen this place three years ago."

"My dear fellow," his friend replied, "that has nothing to do with it. Beauty is not relative; it is absolute."

But when his friend had gone, the man smiled and shrugged his shoulders, and returned to the joy of his garden.

....

A mother took her little son to a friend's house. Her son was two years old, and he had a vocabulary of more than twenty words.

And after the mother had gone, the friend said. "How can people bring up children like that? He got jam all over his face and he kept asking for cake."

And the report of that criticism was presently carried back to the mother.

"Yes, I know," the mother said; "but is seems so wonderful to me that he should be able to do and say the things he does. A year ago he was so tiny and helpless, and now his intelligence is simply astounding."

And afterwards the mother despised the friend who had criticised her little son, and always spoke of her with pity.

....

Once in a great emergency, an island nation raised an immense army to fight on foreign soil. In eighteen months the army was in being, trained, equipped, and provided with all the munitions of war. Then there were some who said, "Is it not wonderful that we should have brought this army into being?" But there were others who pursed their lips and looked very wise and said that everything could have been done better and more rapidly.

It is reported, however, that the army fought magnificently.

....

After God had created the world, the thing He had done best looked about him and called God a fool.

But no one has yet heard whether or not God was greatly discouraged.

Clippings from Papers

I. Kumagae, a Japanese, won the Casino Cup, for champion tennis playing at Newport, R.I.

It is reported that Thanksgiving will fall on Monday, the 9th of October, this year. Monday as Thanksgiving day has met with so much favor that it likely that the traditional Thursday will be given up.

It was rumoured that Camp Hughes would be closed about the 15th of September, but the Major-General says that the soldiers will be stationed there until the weather becomes unfit.

The soldiers are only given thirty days harvest leave. No extension of time will be given as was hoped for.

Miss Lee swam 36½ miles in the Thames River in ten hours and seventeen minutes. This sets a new record for long distance swimming by a woman.

An aviation school will be started in Winnipeg at an early date. Canadian aviators will be trained at this school for service at the front.

In Lighter Vein

Looking Ahead!

Tramp: "I don't ask assistance fur meself, sir, but fur me wife an' family?"

Gentlemen (handing him a shilling): Where are your wife and family?"

Tramp: "Well, sir, I ain't married yet; but I'm tryin' to save enaugh money to get a little 'ometogether, an' then I'm goin' to get married, an' I daresay I shall 'ave a family!"

□□□□□□

L'Enfant Terrible

The omibus was full. Amongst the passengers was a soldier who excited the small boy's lively but silent interest. Presently the child became vocal.

"Muvver," he said, in a piping treble, which could be heard by all the passenger. "Muvver."

"Yes, darling, what is it?"

"Muvver, d'you see that soldier?

"Hush, dear. Yes, of course."

"Muvver, is he a horse soldier or a foot soldier?"

Mother did not reply, but took refuge in a book.

"Muvver," came the insistant voice again, "is he a horse—"

"Here, darling. You hold the 'bus ticket for me," said mother anxious to cause a diversion.

The child, however, was not to be denied.

"Muvver. Is he a horse soldier or a foot soldier?"

"It's very rude to point. I don't know, darling."

"Well, Muvver, look and see whether he's got a leather seat to his knickers."

□□□□□□

Visitor—"Is your husband in Mrs. O'Brien?"

Mrs. O'Brien—"Yes, sor."

Visitor—"I'd like to see him."

Mrs. O'Brien—"Ye can't, sor: he's in for three months."

Serbia Needs Our Help!

Among so many sufferers Serbia must not be forgotten. She did not hesitate to challenge immensely superior forces. She fought with a heroism that needs no praise of ours. She contributed greatly to our cause by refusing any terms but battle.

Battle she received—and now lies destitute. A nation in exile! Living, God knows how, on the providence of our hands, until such time as we win back her soil and restore her children to their hearths.

Their claim meantime is a personal claim on our hearts and our purses. We must not shun this responsibility. Many writers in modern periodicals have tried to describe the retreat of the Serbian army. One we recall, an American woman who led a red cross unit with the skill and courage of a General, told of the amazing patience and endurance of the Serbs under stress that would have shattered less nobly-cradled folk. Ours is the easy part of the war compared to that of the Serbs. We must not forget this.

Um! But McARTHUR'S Ice Cream
- - - - - - - - is Better

Little Willie's brother who is a more precocious boy than is little Willie and a better judge of ice cream, says, "Get your Ice Cream from McArthur's, as it is made from pure cream, and is a splendid food."

"Advice - is the easist thing to give and the hardest thing to take," but this precocious boy offers the suggestion that you try McArthur's for Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, Confectionery, Pasteries and Bread.

"Serves You Right"

McArthur's Bakery, **Oyen, Alberta**

The Red Sentry Garage

We are now located in our new Garage, and are ready to serve you best. Come in get acquainted : : : : :

Chevrolet and Maxwell Cars

Most everything in the Accessory Line

The Red Sentry Garage

Spaulding & Marshall, Props.

Specialists in Gas engine and Elecrical work

CLASSIFIED ADS.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A Doherty Organ in first class condition. Terms or cash. Apply—Oyen News Office.

FOR SALE—Three geldings weighing about 1200 lb., guaranteed sound and quiet, price reasonable. Black, 28-26-4.

FOR SALE—a two roomed cottage. Apply to Rev. Webster or W. T. A. Walker, Oyen.

STRAYED

STRAYED—From J. A. McArthur's six miles north of Oyen, a Roan pony mare, aged, weight about 850 lbs., branded JN, saddle and halter on when last seen. Finder please notify—Geo. C. Myers, Myleen, Alta

STRAYED—thirteen head of cattle came to 27-30-4, west 4th, about the 24th of July and are in pasture now. Six heifers, six steers and one bull. Owner may have same by paying cost. A. J. Affleck.

STRAYED—From 18-23-3, a small bunch of horses and colts branded 83 on left shoulder; also one black gelding. branded key on right shoulder. Please advise J. Hallman Acadia Valley P.O.

WANTED

WANTED—Girl to assist with general housework on farm. Apply stating wages to Mrs. W. H. Caswell, Sibbald, Alta.

WANTED—2nd. Cook for hotel kitchen. Apply at once to Alberta Hotel.

Experienced Cook wants position with threshing outfit this fall. Address Mrs. A. J. Lavik, Gold Spring, Alberta

THE MARKET

Prices Paid at The Elevators

Wheat, No. 1 Northern	....	1.38
No. 2 „	....	1.35
No. 3 „	....	1.30
Flax	..	1.70
Oats		38 1-2c
Barley		.60

Notice to Holders Of Lien and Hire Receipts

The attention of the public is directed to the amendments made last Session to the Ordinance respecting Hire Receipts and Conditional Sales, whereby in order to preserve the rights contained in Lien Notes and Hire Receipts renewal statements have to be filed in accordance with the provisions of said amendments.

JOHN D. HUNT,
Clerk Executive Council.

OYEN METHODIST CHURCH

Next Sunday

Preaching Service	7.30p.m
Sunday School	2.30 p. m.
Benton School	3.00 p. m
Brays	11 a.m

Rev. S. D. Webster, Pastor

Sacred Heart Church.

Regular services will be held First and third Sunday in each month at 10.30a.m.

REV. W. R. DARGAN.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

F. C. McClean
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Money To Loan
Oyen, Alberta Canada

H. C. Swartzlander M. D.
PHYSICIAN
McArthur Block OYEN, ALT

John P. Kerr
Veterinary Surgeon
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College.
Main St. Oyen, Alta

Griffiths, Ford, Wright & Miller
Barristers, Solicitors
Notaries, Conveyancers etc.
Youngstown, Alberta
F.W. Griffiths, D.C.L., C. J. Ford, B.A.; L.L., Counsel and Solicitor for the City of Calgary, C. M. Wright B.A. L.L.B., L. H. Miller L.L. B.

JOHN OSZUST
Well Driller and Contractor
"Gets water where others fail"
Oyen, - Alberta

GOLD WATCH—for sale. A 21 jewel Transpacific (Swiss) movement, open face, Fortune Case. Owner will sell this reliable timekeeper at a low price. Enquire at this office before next Saturday.

Recruits Wanted!

For the 187th. O. B.

Lt.-Col. C. W. Robinson

Officer Commanding

All those willing to join the Colors, Apply at Oyen News Office

For Sale 15 Head of
Choice Work Mares

Some with Colt at foot
—ALSO—
Twelve Head of Heavy Geldings

Enquire at—
The Harness Shop, Oyen
E. Lindquist, Sec. 21-27-4 1 1-2 miles S of Oyen

LEES & LINDQUIST

COAL! COAL!!

Profit by your experience of the last few years. Do not wait for a coal shortage before putting in your winter supply of fuel.

Do It Now

While we can procure coal. In three more months the car shortage is apt to occur again. In addition there is also a scarcity of miners in the country. We have no doubt whatever but that there will be an acute coal shortage **Buy your coal now.** We have a large stock of **Galt Coal Ordered** and expect a shipment in very soon.

If you want a cheaper coal try some of our **Sterling Lump** which will give good satisfaction.

When you require lumber get it at the Beaver.

Beaver Lumber Co.

H. Hancock, Manager.

Call and let us explain the excellency of our implements and other machinery.

We represent the following:
John Deere Plow Co. Alpha Engines
Minneapolis Threshing Machinery Co.
Heller-Aller Co. and Baker Windmills
De Laval Cream Separators Brockville Buggies
Port Arthur and John Deere (Ironclad) Wagons
Inspection invited. See our NEW BINDERS.

We carry a full LINE of REPAIRS

Robinson & Johnston
(Opposite Bank of Toronto)

Your Banking Business Invited

We invite the banking accounts of business people, corporations and societies, also private and savings accounts.

All customers of The Bank of Toronto are assured every courtesy and attention, and the modern Banking Service which this progressive Bank, with ample resources, wide connections and extensive facilities, is well qualified to give.

Paid-up Capital............$5,000,000
Reserved Fund............$6,402,810

THE BANK OF TORONTO
B. E. KELLY, Manager, Oyen, Alberta.

The Roll of Honour

Ed. Horne (Hon. dischg.)
James Lees
Fred Carr
Chester Tupper
R. E. Doran (prisoner)
Sgt. Chas. Stewart
Sergt. H. Porter
Sgt. A. Webster
Henry Scott
A. McDonald
Chas. McMillan
Wm. "Pep" Donaldson
Wm. West
Harry Appleton
Roy Steeves
Geo. Brown
Reg. Owens
Merton Cates
Walter Brown
E. Gibson
R. Nesbit
Wm. Davidson
Lieut. G. H. Scott
Lieut. Fred Scott
W. Regan
Jas. Brown
W. Gilmore
O. Sigman
R. Sigman
H. Musgrove
Waters
C. Dodridge
Rutherford
Foster
Bradley
C. McMurray
Corp. J. A. Jones
Leach
Rutherford
J. Byles
Tom Cunningham
Francis T. Morley
E. S. Adams
Roscoe Kline
Chas. Ahlgern
W. E. Cole
W R. Stevenson
C. Stevenson
George Langmuir
Less Armitage
Duncan MacKay
Corp Floyd Horne
Lieut. H. S. Higgins
Albert Taylor
William Erskine
George Hornett
Frank Goldsmith
Robt Buchanan
Chas. Green
John Henry Lennox
Geo. Harper
Andrew Telfer
Harry Forbe
William Green
Mr. Daniels
Arthur Yorath
M. Akanger
N. Bale
Geo. Espland
Thos. Pattison
Earl Fife
T. Dodridge
Jack Scarff
H. T. Hobbs
J. Foster
Foster
Fred Ormerod
Harper
B. G. Young
Gordon Affleck
Fred Townsend
D. Cunningham
C. R. Othen
C. W. Halstead
Robt Watson
Geo. Carr
Ed. Taggert
Robt Lewison
Angus Swan
Thos. George
L. C. Trickey
A. C. Warwick
Clyde Frey
John Fisher
Norman Monkman
A. F. Byworth
W. F. Corrier
A. H. Parks
J. R. Moore
Alvin Crowe
John Dixon
Thos. Thompson
Charlie French
W. J. Mitchan
E. C. Green
E. J. Daniels
Thos. W. Thompson
John Read
John T. Richardson
H. Clemens
Jos. Houdayer
M. Forrest
F. Taylor
W. Scrivens
Chas. French
Jas. Church
Rev. George Steele
J. W. Hosford
Clemence Thygeson
W. H. Logan

Returned Veteran
M. M. McDonald

—Mr. Burkeholder will not give his moving picture show on next Friday evening as he usually does, but it will be shown on the following evening, Saturday, 26th of August, at 8.30 p.m.

Local Items

J. Crockett, Jeweler and Optician: watch repair work receives careful and prompt attention. Alberta Gov't Long Distance 'phone.

Under the auspices of the Ladies Aid, a concert will be given in the Methodist Church on Thursday, August 24th. Miss Edna Reed of Edmonton, has charge of the program and an exceptionally good entertainment is assured.

A weekly violin class will be commenced on Saturday, Sept. 2nd. by Mr. D. C. Burkholder. All desiring to join apply by mail, Oyen P.O.

G. R. Kennedy has arrived in Oyen with a bunch of thirty-five fine work horses, broke and unbroke. These horses will be sold at reasonable prices and on terms. If you want horses it will pay you to see him as early as possible as they are selling fast.

Municipality of Cereal

Minutes of Regular Meeting

Council met at Oyen on Tuesday, August 15th. 1915. Present Reeve Cottrell, Deputy Reeve Taylor, Coun. Adlington, Tupper, Ada and Brown.

Adlington—That minutes of last Council meeting as read be passed.

Ada—That E. Hogan's assessment be altered (E½ 20-27-5) from 321 acres to 320, on account of land donated for school purposes.

Adlington—That Reeve and Coun. Ada be authorized to open up road into Lanfine as per previous resolution.

Tupper.—That the application of A. K. Lee for lowering assessment be placed on file.

Taylor.—Re road diversion Sec. 2-28-4, that C. N. R. be requested to open up road as asked for by Council or put in crossings on road allowance as per law.

Ada.—That we pay Horace Chase the sum of $150 in consideration of road diversion on section 20 and 21-26-5 on receipt of deed of land.

Ada.—That the Council authorize the Reeve and Sec-Treas., to borrow $6,500 for Municipal purposes, using any security available for the purpose.

Ada.—That the Municipal levy for present year be increased by one mill.

Adlington.—That we spend an additional $250 in each district for road purposes.

Taylor.—That H.H.Garrison's resignation be accepted and that we appoint J. H. Werry to act as weed inspector in Tp. 26 ranges 4, 5, and 6 to take affect August 21st. 1916.

Coun. Tupper reported that he did not interview Oyen Council re hospital, as Oyen Council did not meet.

Tupper.—J. M. Taylor be appointed Deputy Reeve to December 1st. 1916.

Ada.—That the following accounts be passed and paid as rendered:

R. Clemens, telegrams and ex'e	2.30
G. Morrison, Anti-toxin	64.65
Acadia Delicatessen, supplies for Isolation hospital	7.75
Beaver Lbr Co., lumber for Isolation hospital	7.70
J. Thompson, Attendant at Isolation hospital	21.80
Peterson Motor Co., livery re A. Johnson	6.00
T. Johnson, work on hospital	13.65
C. Tweit, building pound	10.00
J. Waterhouse, Hardware	20.70
L. Sully, 1915 Roadwork	20.00
Beaver Lumber Co., Cereal	4.30
W. R. Meacham, stamps	20.00
W. Addlington, fees & mileage	8.00
W. J. Ada, "	4.80
J. M. Taylor "	5.00
J. L. Tupper "	3.50
Roy Clemens, salary	62.50
H. Marsden, damage re diversion	5.00

Taylor.—That we adjourn to meet again in Oyen, Sept. 12th. at ten a.m.

THE
OYEN BILLIARD HALL.

English Billiard and Snooker Table
Four Pool Tables. Good Cues. Good Service.

Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobacco.

Chas. A. Wilson . . . . Proprietor

Alberta Livery
FEED & SALE STABLE

Carting and Draying at all times

TERMS REASONABLE

J. McKenzie, Proprietor.
OYEN, ALBERTA.

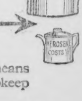
Twenty Head of Mares and Geldings

Weighing from 1200 to 1700 lbs.

These horses are all well broken, and are gentle. They will be sold at a very low margin

Apply to J. Kenny and Son, Oyen, Alberta

OilPull Means This



FUEL at one-half the price means lower operating costs, smaller upkeep expenses and *bigger profits.*

Bear in mind that the OilPull is the *only* tractor that will successfully burn kerosene and cheaper oil fuels *at all loads, under all conditions—all the time.*

The OilPull, through deep plowing and thorough soil working, is increasing crops for a great many Dixie owners—in some cases doubling them. Burning kerosene, the OilPull adds this increase to your bank account at the lower possible cost.

A more dependable tractor than the OilPull can't be bought and you will find it able to take care of all your power jobs, whether draw-bar or belt. Two sizes, 15-30 and 30-60 horsepower.

Gullekson Bros.,
Sole Agents,
Oyen and Excel.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

Room Nineteen

BY

FLORENCE WARDEN

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued)

CHAPTER I.

Mabin Wrest knocked at the door of the city office indicated in the advertisement, cut out of a daily paper, which she held in her hand.

She was a pretty girl with grey eyes, hair which admirers said was golden, and girls said was "neither the one thing nor the other," and a slight, girlish figure. She was of the middle height, and she would have known how to dress well if she had had a little more money.

As it was, she was always "neat," which is as much as you can expect of the daughter of a barrister who died before he had had time to make much money.

Mrs. Wrest, Mabin's mother, was a very superior person, though you would never have guessed it to look at her. She came of a family which spread its ramifications throughout the British aritocracy, but which had a convenient knack of ignoring those members of it who had changed their names by marriage and so shut themselves out from the family advantages.

Mabin was modern enough not to care to live a wholly domestic life in her mother's small home in the neighborhood of Maida Vale, so, having mastered the abtruse science of typewriting, she had stolen out without saying anything about it to Mama, to answer the advertisement of a stockbroker who wanted a typist.

She was quite new to the business, and very shy when once outside the home walls, though, within them, and when talking to her mother about the advantages of earning one's own living, you would have thought her as bold as brass.

Moreover, she was twenty, which, after all, is a ripe age at which to begin the world.

Nobody came to the door of the office, although she could hear sounds from within. So presently she opened the door a very little and peeped in.

The offices consisted of a suite of three tiny, dusty rooms, and by putting her head round the first door, she could see right through the second room to third, where a very young man, who was also very short, very thin, and very ugly, was practising golf strokes with a cheap wagling stick and a tightly rolled-up ball made of newspaper.

He looked up and said "Hallo!" when he saw a human girl at the other end of the suite, and, dropping the stick hastily, came through to her, with a smirk suitable to the occasion.

"Is there anything I can do for you, miss?"

Mabin drew herself up, and was reserved and haughty, to cover up her shyness, which was extreme.

"I wish to see the—the er—er—the gentleman who advertised for a typist," she said.

"Oh, Mr. Fryer, my principal," replied the young man, assuming an air of profound knowledge of the world when he saw that she was a new hand. "Yes, yes, of course! Come in! Take a seat, miss! No, not here; in the inner office. This way!"

He led her through the outer room to the second, which was a little larger and quite dusty. Here he paused for one moment, and Mabin had time to look around: to see the typewriter standing in a corner on a table, and to note that there were two chairs, one on each side of a wide writing table, indicating, apparently, that it was in this room that clients were received.

The clerk hesitated a moment, and then said—

"No; you'd better come into Mr. Fryer's private office, for there will be someone in here in a minute."

"Someone here? Won't Mr. Fryer be here himself?" asked Mabin.

"He won't be up yet, miss, for he's week-ending at Brighton," replied the smirking young man. "But if you like, I could take down particulars, and you could call again."

"If he won't be very long, I think I'd rather wait and see him now," said Mabin, whose courage was oozing out of her, and who felt sure that, if she once retired, she would never be able to find courage enough to thread the dark passages of the City warren again.

"Very well, miss! If you'll come in here, it'll be more comfortable for you."

He showed her into the third room, which was not much more than a very large cupboard, but which was carpeted, and contained, besides a couple of armchairs, a small sideboard covered with cigar boxes, and some hanging book-shelves with sporting books. There was also a side-table, with a gun-case and some clothes.

The clerk switched on the electric stove, begged the young lady to take a chair, handed her the current number of the Sporting and Dramatic News, and disappeared.

Mabin seated herself in one of the armchairs, and warmed her hands. It was a chilly October day, dark and cold and windy. Through the dusty windows of the small room very little light came, and the atmosphere, oppressive with stale tobacco-smoke, soon became stifling. She thought she would go out and ask the clerk to open the window or at least to switch off the current from the stove; but before she had decided to do this she heard voices in the outer office, and, expecting each moment to have the door opened and to find herself in the presence of Mr. Fryer, she waited.

But no one came in.

Presently the voices came nearer, and she distinguished that of the clerk, and heard him invite someone to take a seat.

By this time the clerk and the owner of the second voice were in the room next to that in which Mabin was sitting, and she could distinguish the words uttered by both.

"Thanks," said the owner of the second voice. "I'll wait here, then."

Mabin was struck by the tones of this voice—deep, full, pleasant, the voice of a young man. She was quite interested in its unseen possessor, and amused herself—having exhausted the attractions of the Sporting and Dramatic News, in wondering what he was like.

And she decided, without hesitation, that he was good-humored, cheerful, and various other nice things.

In the meantime the clerk had shut himself in the outer office, leaving the unseen stranger in the middle room, and there was silence, but for the sound of the crumpling of the newspaper which he was reading.

Then he appeared to grow restless, he walked about the room, he whistled, he began to sing a song in a language which Mabin did not understand, but which she thought must be Spanish.

She, on her side, was being slowly asphyxiated, for she did not like to come out and face the stranger on her way to ask the clerk to switch off the current from the stove.

At last she could bear the hot and smoky atmosphere no longer, and, going to the window, she tried her hardest to throw up the sash.

Alas! nobody had done such a thing for years and after many attempts, she only succeeded in upsetting a pile of old books, which fell down to the floor with a crash.

At that, the door was opened and a head was thrust into the room.

Such a head!

Mabin, blushing and angry with herself, saw a soft felt hat, wide in the brim and squashy as to crown. Then the hat came off quickly, and she saw the owner of the voice.

Before he spoke she knew that he and the voice belonged to one another—they fitted each other exactly.

For the head was that of a man, long past his boyhood, but undoubtedly young, with a ruddy complexion, a voluminous fair beard, a long and wandering fair moustache, a look of sunny good temper at the moment clouded with impatience, and a pair of twinkling blue eyes of unspeakable charm.

"What the——. Oh, I beg your pardon!"

This was what he said as he took off his soft hat and stood in the doorway.

Angry with herself, flushed, covered with dust, Mabin was struggling back into the middle of the floor, over the scattered books and papers.

"I was trying to open the window," she explained. "It's—it's—awful in here."

"Allow me."

He came in, and Mabin saw that he was of fair height, broad-shouldered, dressed in clothes which had certainly not been made in England.

There was about him, too, a certain air of being in unaccustomed surroudings, which accentuated the effect made by his beard and the unusual length of his hair. These things gave him a slight air of savagery, which was not marked enough to be other than attractive. And at the same time, the tones of his voice suggested both good breeding and refinement in no common degree.

(To be continued)

The War and French Industries.

It is impossible to realize or estimate the extent of the industry effort of the war to meet the demands imposed upon her by the requirements of the army. Old factories have changed their wares, and consequently their machinery. Others have been created entirely, with or without Government sanction, in order to replace by national industry certain goods formerly imported from Central Europe. Women have replaced the men called up to the colors. In short, as by the touch of a magic wand, the towns of Central and Meridional France, yesterday hushed in a monotonous existence, have today doubled their population and become the centres of methodical and sustained activity.—London Chronicle.

An elderly lady walking through a village, heard the church choir singing, and stopped to listen. "What beautiful singing!" she said to a man who had also stopped in a listening attitude. But he was a naturalist interesetd in the "song" of a cricket. "Yes," he replied, "they do it by rubbing their hind legs together!"

A county vicar advertised for an ineligible to make himself useful, etc., in his grounds and garden. A likely candidate turned up and, after being questioned upon several points, the vicar said to him: "You know, we are all vegetarians here, and if I engage you I should like you to conform to our rules. Could you?" The applicant entered into a brown study, and then at last replied: "I think so, sir. But I should like to ask an important question first. Do you reckon beer a vegetable?"

The production of nitrate of soda, in Chile, which fell off greatly at the beginning of the war, has almost reached antebellum figures. During April, 1906, it was 5,337,592 Spanish quintals, or 541,231,929 pounds, as against 1,988,101 quintals in April, 1915, and 5,589,542 quintals in April, 1914.

"We should love our fellow men."

"Yes," replied Mr. Crowcher, "and mebbe we ought to go a step further than that an' try to be worthy of one another's affections." — Washington Star.

Tenacity of British Seamen

Captain Commands With Uniform in Ribbons

Now that there has been ample time for many of the wounded sailors in the Jutland naval battle to review and recount their experiences we are in a better position to reverse the spirit of the navy that overcame the stealth of the enemy.

A petty officer gives a thrilling narrative of the "hottest moment" on board his own ship.

"At my own gun," he says, "we fired only one round, as after the first shot the gun was put out of action, and of the gun's crew two were killed and two wounded, I myself only getting peppered in the legs with bits of shrapnel.

"I tried to reload and fire, but found it was useless. I then went to the gun next mine, but it was in a worse state, every man being killed. As I turned away one poor fellow (a reserve man, about 50) asked me, 'Look, Tosh, what the Germans have done to me,' and before I could answer him he jumped into the sea. Poor chap, both his arms had been shot off. I stumbled over a young lad, who said, 'Give me a fag till I am put straight.' Someone gave him a cigarette and lit it for him, and after taking a puff or two he sank back dead. I saw his legs were all right, but he had been shot in the stomach and his legs were paralysed. I noticed that the conning tower, bridge, and steering gear had been blown away by a huge shell.

"Our captain had a wonderful escape. I saw him giving orders, as coolly as though we were at battle practice, in his shirt sleeves, his coat having been torn into ribbons with sharpnel and the force of the explosives.

"During this confusion our steering gear all gone and our boat practically helpless, we came into collision. I was pitched into the sea, and found myself, when I came to, being kept afloat by my life waistcoat and lifebelt. After an anxious time in the water I was picked up by the Sparrowhawk.

"While on board the Sparrowhawk we had a crowded existence. It would be about three a.m., when a German submarine came up on the starboard quarter, and we thought it was all up with us. We got our only two remaining guns to bear on her; before we could fire she turned tail and nipped away under water.

"Soon after this we picked up a craft with twenty-seven men on her, belonging to the Tipperary, with a sub-lieutenant swimming by its side, as the raft would have capsized with his additional weight. He had swam with one hand clutching the ropes hanging round the raft for some hours, but was in better condition than several of the men taken off the raft who had suffered from the cold and exposure, some of them having practically no clothing.

"We had great difficulty in bringing some of them round. We were much amused with one of the men, who, dressed in a piece of serge round his loins, was anxiously drying a number of £1 Treasury notes which he had saved, explaining to us that he was to be married on his next leave, and that he hoped they would not be spoilt. To his great relief they dried out all right, and then he was able to take an interest in his own miraculous escape.

Opening the Land

Winnipeg Tribune:—Many returning English soldiers are to engage in agricultural pursuits if the recommendations should be adopted in the report of the Department Committee appointed by the British President of the Board of Agriculture "to consider the settlement or employment on the land in England and Wales of discharged soldiers and sailors." The commitee recommends that land be acquired and that any returned soldier or sailor be allowed to settle thereon. The land will not be sold. The Government will retain title and lease to settlers. A Board of Agriculture is to supervise carrying out of the plan. It will give an agricultural education to settlers needing it, and employ the men at prevailing wages pending the time when they become self-sustaining.

Britain Exonerated.

The Socialist manifesto circulated in Germany says: "War is the crime. The starvation plan is only the consequence of this crime."

That relieves England of its reproach.

What shall be said of the reproach to Germany in the fact that, as the manifesto asserts, "all food in the occupied territory was requisitioned?" Germany took the food of those whom it conquered, allowed them to be supported by the world's charity, and made those thus supported work at the point of the bayonet. When before did the world know such war, or such insults to the supreme law?—New York Times.

The women in the service of their country in a thousand and one ways will not be overlooked by the British government. It has been decided to strike a medal for women who distinguish themselves apart from those given for meritorious work as nurses.

Eight-year-old Ted was giving an enthusiastic account of a new neighborhood club and the list of officers.

"And what office do you hold?" was asked.

"Oh, I am the Member!" answered Ted, proudly.

Hens on the Farm

A Very Good Showing From a Flock of Two Hundred

Farm poultry is not given half the consideration due to it. Comparatively few farmers take their hens seriously. They are regarded only as a side line for the women folk to trifle with and to furnish raw material for breakfast and an occasional dinner.

As a matter of fact, the farm income can be materially increased by proper consideration of the hen coop. Two hundred per cent. is a good rate of interest and a hen will easily pay that to her owner for all money invested in her.

Three years ago in one of the eastern provinces a farmer's wife decided that she was going to have an income of her own apart and independent of all masculine interference.

She looked about for an opportunity where energy and brains could be converted into cash and finally decided to try chickens.

Of course hens were not strangers on that farm. A dozen or so were always to be seen scratching about the yard or the garden. They were a nondescript lot, of various colors, ages and sizes. Each hen hustled for herself, laid an egg when she felt like it, often in some almost inaccessible place where it was never found, and contributed to the family wealth nothing except the beauty of her presence.

The farmer's wife in question determined to change this. She procured a good book on poultry and studied the situation from all sides.

The result was that last year the farm carried a flock of two hundred hens, all pure-breds. About sixteen hundred and sixty dozens of eggs were sold at an average price of seventeen cents. This netted about $200. Besides this poultry was sold during the year to the value of $115, and the value of the flock was increased by $40. This gives a total of $435.

On the other side of the ledger we have the following statement:

Feed, $113; new cockerels. $8.40; oyster shells, $1.80, making a total of $122.40.

Subtracting the two totals we have a net profit of $512.60.

No account is taken of the labor, because, as the owner said, if she had not been looking after the hens she would have been doing something else.

Aside from this no count was made of the eggs consumed during the year, or of the fries, roasts and stews which formed the basis of many a savory dinner. Neither was account taken of the fertilizer produced.

By more attention to details this woman could have increased her income considerably. Many times the $180 should have been spent for oyster shells. Two hundred hens will sometimes consume that amount in two or three months if given the opportunity.

The World Cataclysm

Not the War That the Kaiser Wanted.

We are fully convinced that the present war is certain to deepen and intensify the feeling of mankind against all war. There are already visible elements of accumulating execration of war which it will only need the coming of peace to cause to burst out into demonstration such as the world has never seen. These elements are manifold. We see them in the unspeakable and almost unendurable human misery which the war has brought. We see them in the appalling sense of loss and waste of the most precious things on earth—needless loss and waste, as the bitter reflection is. We see them in the terrible reactions of war upon the very devotees of war. It is not necessary to credit all the stories about Admiral von Tirpitz being made sleepless and haunted by the brave young men whom he had sent to a torturing death beneath the sea. But if they were true thy would only repeat, in their way, the experiences which made even the Iron Duke blanch after Waterloo. We know that such a cold - blooded and professional vivisectionist of war as Major Moraht is has had wrung from him a moan of grief over the thousands of German and French soldiers perishing in front of Verdun. And we know that the Kaiser himself has been so cut to the heart by the crippling of a whole generation in Germany that he has read out: "I swear that I did not wish this war!" No; none of them wished this war. As Mr. Oliver writes in "The Ordeal of Battle," Austria did not wish what has happened in consequence of her ultimatum to Serbia; nor Germany what has come about as a result of her backing of Austria, and so on. What was wanted was a little war or a short war, not all the tremendous cataclysm which has almost overwhelmed the earth.—New York Evening Post.

The British Meat and Allied Trades have presented the Red Cross Society of Great Britain with a cheque for $250,000—the result of a little effort that they organized with the object of encouraging the noble work of the society.

A man can explain most everything satisfactorily to his wife except why it is impossible for him to come home to dinner.—Detroit Free Press.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The Control of Weeds

There Is No Easy Way to Get the Best of Weeds

Weeds are the robbers of the plant world. They creep into the fields and rob the plants of moisture, light and plant food.

They often crowd out good clovers and grasses in our meadows and pastures.

Every farm boy should learn the names and habits of all the common weeds. Whenever one is found that looks as if it might prove mischievous it should be promptly identified. If nobody on the farm can do so, it should be sent away either to the Dominion Agricultural Department at Ottawa, or to the Agricultural Department of the Family Herald for identification and information concerning its control.

Among the commonest corn field weeds is the grassy pest known as foxtail. It is a kind of wild millet, which grows from seed and lives only one year.

It is not a serious week except when wet weather in June prevents the corn from being cultivated.

Smart weed has much the same habits as foxtail. Like foxtail, too, it is a serious weed in wet cornfields and gardens.

Most of the common weeds which infest cultivated crops live only one year. They produce lots of seed; these live long enough in the ground so that even after four or five years of meadow or pasture they are still liable to do damage to cultivated crops.

There is no easy way to get the best of weeds. The crops should be kept as clean as they conveniently can. The land hoe must be used as a cultivator cannot be depended upon to destroy all the weeds. The Dutch or push hoe is an invaluable article for this purpose.

In some sections the weeds which live from year to year and spread by underground rootstocks as well as seeds are troublesome. Quack grass, Canada thistle, horse-nettle, and morning glory are the worst weeds of this type. These pests have about ten times as much fight in them as the common annual weeds.

If they are cut off at the surface of the ground they come up again and again. But if you keep at it long enough, you can kill them. When these weeds are in corn land the only thing to do is to cultivate frequently and then hand hoe several times. It really takes too much work to get the best of this kind of weed in corn. A better scheme oftentimes is to put such land in alfalfa or pasture. Frequent moving is hard on them.

Pastures and meadows have weeds which generally do not bother corn. Sorrel, dock, ragweed, and buckhorn are the common weeds of thi stype. In alfalfa blue grass is a bad weed. Most pasture and meadow weeds live over year after year.

Newfoundland and Canada.

The Christian ministry cannot settle the policy. It is dependent upon the voters. They, it is said, are much more inclined to favor the merger than they were twenty years ago. Memories of past strife with Ottawa have faded away. Where scars were left there is much better feeling than there used to be. Canada is not so much under suspicion of being pro-United States as she was then. Her record in the "great war" has convinced Newfoundland, as perhaps nothing else could have done, that the Canadian is loyal to London, and to all that city symbolizes in any plan for imperial federation and unification. St. John's wants the closest sort of relations with the financial centres of Montreal and Toronto, so that Newfoundland's resources may be developed. Thus it is that already the press of Canada and of the Colony is busy debating a merger, in which Newfoundland would surrender its autonomy and become a province of a federated dominion.—Christian Science Monitor.

Various alterations had been made in the interior of a church in Scotland, and the minister made a tour of inspection. "What do you think of the improvements, Thomas?" he asked the pew opener. "Improvements!" exclaimed Thomas, in disdain. "They're no improvements at a'. Whaur are ye gaun tae pit the folk?" "Oh!" aaid the minister, "we have abundance of room, Thomas, considering the size of the congregation." "That's a' very weel the noo," replied the pew opener, "but what will we dae when we get a popular minister?"—Tit-Bits.

Editor—Betty is such a talker I positively couldn't get a word in edgeways.

Ethel—Oh, that's because you let her get the first start.

Two-thirds of the feeding value of the alfalfa plant is in the leaves, says Farm and Dairy. If the leaves are lost in curing only one-third of the feeding value remains.

The Ministry of Munitions, France, has officially stated, in refutation of German reports, that, up to the present, France has not yet used any shells manufactured in the United States.

Little Edna, who was watching the men working a pile-driver in the lot opposite, said to her mother: "I'm so sorry for those poor men, mamma; they've been trying and trying to lift out that big weight, and every time they get it almost to the top it falls right back again."

Why Aren't You Happy!

Life in the Small Town or on the Farm Should be one of Contentment.

This question is addressed particularly to many girls in small towns and on farms who have the blessed privilege of fresh air and abundant room, both indoors and out, good food, faithful friends, and a definite future. Why are't you happy? One answer is that you do not understand how well off you are. How should you, since you have not lived in the city, and have no experience with which you can contrast your present good fortune? Your idea of the city is drawn at secondhand from what you have read and heard; you have unconsciously selected only what you liked and ignored the rest.

You may say that you know of a case where a girl went to the city, got well-paid work, advanced further until she was in business for herself, and is now making a good income. Or you may tell of a girl who soon after she reached the city, married a man receiving a good salary, and she comes home for visits wearing beautiful clothes and having a very sophisticated air. These cases are the exception and you do not know the price the two girls have paid for their success. But this aside, ask yourself if you have the alert, shrewd brain, the intense power of concentration, the quick grasp,the unshakable perseverance that will win you success in business. Ask yourself if you have the charm and beauty which might attract a well-to-do husband; also remind yourself of how much the element of chance enters in meeting a man whom you would care to marry, and who would care to marry you.

How can you be happy? By making yourself like your life just where it is. You can do this by dwelling on your advantage and ignoring what else you might wish you had. As you practise happiness it will grow; you will give and gain love unceasingly, than which there can be no greater blessing.—From the Woman's World for August.

He Owned No Master.

"We've come," said the chairman of a political committee in a south of Ireland city, "to ask you to take this nomination. The city needs a man like you—strong, brave, self-reliant, owning no master, fearing no man."

The great man was visibly touched.

"I'll not deny," said he, "that your kind words have shaken my resolution. I trust that, if elected, I may justify your confidence and prove that I am indeed strong, brave, self-reliant; that I own no master and fear no man. Suppose you wait a minute till I see if my wife will let me accept?"

Wanted the Best Terms.

At a certain college in Iowa the male students are not permitted to visit the resident female boarders. One day a male student was caught in the act of doing so, and was brought before the president, who said:—

"Well, Mr. Jones, the penalty for the first offence is 50 cents; for the second 75 cents; for the third $1.00, and so on, rising to $5.00."

Said the offender in solemn tones: "How much would a season ticket cost?"—Burlington Free Press.

Another Solomon

The wife of an Arab went to her father with the complaint that her husband had boxed her ears. The wise old sheik reflected for a few moments, then did to her as her husband had done.

"Now thou art avenged," he said. "Thy husband has boxed the ears of my daughter and I have boxed the ears of his wife."—From London Opinion.

New taxes on property and income are being imposed in Holland to produce some $40,000,000 a year. Per head of the population, it is generally supposed that Holland is the richest country in the world.

The United States Department of Agriculture will attempt to domesticate the mink, which has been bred sporadically in captivity for 50 years or so.

When the President of the French Republic visited the Czar's soldiers in France he won their hearts by greeting them with the word, "Zdravstouitle," which, being interpreted means "Good Day."

How to Keep Yourself Looking Young.

It has been proven that the woman who protects her skin will keep herself free from wrinkles and marks of age far longer than the woman who says "Oh no, I never do anything for my complexion."

If your skin is not naturally clear and fresh, or if it has suffered from inattention—worry—sickness—age or the ravages of wind, sun and weather, the regular and persistent use of USIT will soon restore to your complexion its natural color and freshness.

USIT is a valuable formula of an old and famous beauty secret.

It feeds and nourishes the skin, wards off wrinkles, and makes the complexion clear, smooth, and faultless. It is not necessary to use any other treatment during the day. Apply USIT at night before retiring, and it will tone the skin and give that silky softness and glowing freshness that alone indicates perfect skin health.

"USIT" is put up in handsome opal bottles. It may be secured through T. Eaton Co. (Mail Order Dept.) Winnipeg, Robert Simpson, Limited, Regina, and other high-class drug stores, or direct from us.

Send 50c. (2c. war tax) to-day for trial bottle sufficient for six weeks' use. Start to-day to give your skin the attention it requires.

USIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.

GILLETT'S
EATS LYE DIRT
CLEANS-DISINFECTS

Britain's Task

British Navy Has Been the Strong Right Arm of the Allies.

Much ill-judged criticism of England's part in the war would never have been muttered had the critics taken the pains to acquaint themselves with the facts. In the first place, the most obvious sphere of English actions at the beginning of the conflict was the sea. Her army was small in comparison with the armies of her neighbors, but she had a powerful navy, and it had been, fortunately, mobilized in home waters. Thus it was able to shut the German fleet in its own ports, to drive German commerce from the ocean, and to insure the safe transport of troops. The last-named task was so essential in the success of the allied operations on land that it is no exaggeration to say that its fulfilment averted an irreparable disaster.

More than she did then England could not have been expected to do. She had neither the men nor the munitions. Thus the burden of the fight on the west front inevitably fell on France. That was her allotted duty, and nobly has she performed it. Yet it must not be forgotten that the English and Belgian troops, though unable to clear Belgian soil of the Germans or to hold the important port of Antwerp against an overwhelming force, nevertheless held the coast from Calais. — From the Philadelphia Ledger.

Wrist Watches

To soldiers and sailors, wrist watches easily read, and quickly visible are of vital necessity. Time plays an important part in advance or retirement, and also in gun-firing. Celluloid faces are too inflammable, the metal grill over the face a hindrance and a closed hunting case a nuisance. British makers have now produced a clear unbreakable glass crystal and are working day and night to supply the urgent demand for military watches.

"Scribbles is a Freethinker, is he not?"

"Well, no editor will give him anything for his thoughts."

WEAR
FLEET FOOT
SHOES
for every SPORT and RECREATION
Worn by every member of the family

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

A Real Lever Simulation.
GOLD WATCH FREE

N A — — L
B O — B — Y
L — N — O N
S Y — — E Y

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well-known town in the world. A Magnificent Watch, Lady's or Gent's (guaranteed five years), will be sent free of charge to readers of this paper who solve this puzzle and conform to our one condition. It costs you nothing to try. Send your answer together with stamp, that we may send you result. All failing to do this will be disqualified. SEND NOW!
"BARGAIN" WATCH CO. (400 Dept.),
89, Cornwallis Rd., London, N.

ARLINGTON
WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS
Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c. we will mail you.
THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

The Lights Of 65 Years Ago
Are still doing duty in the shape of
Eddy's Matches
Sixty-five years ago the first Canadian-made Matches were made at Hull by Eddy and since that time, for materials and striking qualities, Eddy's have been the acknowledged best.
When Buying Matches Specify "Eddy's."

Responsibilities of Germany in Poland

Under an International Obligation to Respect Life and Property.

To the polish societies of Chicago, with their heartbreaking story of conditions in Poland under the German occupation, where "practicallly every child under seven years of age had died of starvation" President Wilson replied that he had done all that he could possibly do.

He has appealed to the British and German governments "to make concessions and allow this humane thing (of feeding Poland) to be done." The British Government has offered to let food contributions go through the blockade under guarantees that they would not be diverted to military uses, and that the central powers in return would look after the starving populations of the Balkan States they occupy. Germany has declined to give any such guarantees.

It is, therefore, Germany's attitude which invites the attention of the humane world in respect to starving Poland. Germany, as the conqueror and occupier of Poland, is under international obligations therein to "protect life and property"—we quote from a recognized authority.

Germany is not protecting life in Poland. It is letting the life even of little children starve away into death, as these Polish societies tell the President. Germany is shirking a primary obligation of the conqueror in conquered territory, and it is not willing to assume even a part of the obligation, as in Serbia, in order that foreign charity, with the help of the enemy, may relieve it of that obligation in Poland.

Conquest imposes responsibilities commensurate with its gains to the conqueror. No civilized nation can evade the one while clinging to the other, and claim recognition as such. But as in Belgium so now in Poland.

The appeal of humanity for Poland lies in the direction of Berlin, and no other.—From the New York World.

Do not allow worms to sap the vitality of your children. If not attended to, worms may work irreparable harm to the constitution of the infant. The little sufferers cannot voice their ailment, but there are many signs by which mothers are made aware that a dose of Miller's Worm Powder is necessary. These powders act quickly and will expel worms from the system without any inconvenience to the child.

"What is your idea of a political leader?"

"One who is able to perceive the way the crowd is going, and follows with loud whoops in that direction."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The Automobile and the Newspaper

No one thing has been such a factor in popularizing the automobile as newspaper advertising. It has been the one great force that has made of the automobile business what it is today. It has spread the story of the automobile to the most remote corner. From an unknown factor of a few years back, advertising has proved to the farmer that he can't afford to be without one. It has shown the tired business man that his car is a pleasant bridge between home and office, and the doctor's "buggy" is now almost a curiosity.

Millions have been spent in spreading this knowledge; yet it has returned the automobile builder a hundredfold, and because this advertising has created a market where none existed before, the price of cars has steadily dropped, while the quality has constantly increased.

The ease with which corns and warts can be removed by Holloway's Corn Cure is its strongest recommendation. It seldom fails.

The Avalanche as Italy's Enemy

The worst of dangers in some of the Alpine stations, worse even than the Australian cannon, the great 305's and 420's which drop their crashing projectiles from the clouds, was and is the avalanche. The indications of coming movement, for which the mountaineer is ever on the watch are no longer perceptible; and at a moment when all seems calm the avalanche will thunder down and sweep men and guns away or bury them fathoms deep.

"We lost forty men and two guns up there the other day," states an artillery Colonel.

A Mild Pill for Delicate Women.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

"Now we will say your mother bought three dozen of oranges, the dealer's price being thirty cents a dozen. How much money would the purchase cost her?"

"You can never tell," answered Harry, who was at the head of his class. "Ma's great at bargaining!"

During a lesson on the good Samaritan, the scholars were asked why the Priest and the Levite passed by on the other side.

"Because they saw the man had already been robbed," was one prompt and uncharitable reply. — London Notes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

"But she says she has never given you any encouragement." "Did she say that?" "She certainly did." She told me that her uncle was going to leave her a fortune, and that he had one foot in the grave. If that is not encouragement, I'd like to know what you call it."

For Preserving, Use
LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP
One-third "Lily White" to two-thirds Sugar, by weight.
"Lily White" Corn Syrup prevents fermentation and mold—brings out the natural flavour of fruits and berries—and makes much more delicious Preserves, Jams and Jellies than you can make with all sugar.
In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins —at all dealers.
THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED, MONTREAL. 278

Wool Exhibit

This Exhibit is Being Shown at All The Leading Exhibitions

Through the wool display of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, which was presented at the Calgary Industrial Exhibition, farmers were given a splendid opportunity for obtaining a thorough knowledge of the sheep and wool industry of Canada. It was prepared by T. Reg. Arkell, Chief of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Branch. The attendants in charge are G. McCrimmon, assisted by T. W. Sexsmith.

The object of the exhibit is to explain fully the various classifications and grades, and to show how wool may be handled in such a way as to secure the best advantages to both the producer and buyer. In order to command the highest market prices wool should be presented in a carefully rolled and packed condition and should contain as little foreign matters as possible. Carelessness in the preparation of Canadian wools has resulted in an injury to their reputation upon the markets of the world. Endeavoring to overcome these conditions by aiding the wool growers of Canada to place upon the market a high grade product and also to stimulate an increased interest in Sheep Husbandry, and to further as far as possible this profitable phase of agriculture the Live Stock Branch offers this exhibit to the public.

One of the most interesting and instructive features comprises samples of wool in both the greasy and scoured condition, showing the injurious effects of using insoluble paints, which are difficult to remove, rather than the standard dippini fluids for marking purposes. This case also contains samples of wool that have been tied with binder twin, showing how the sisal fibre becomes incorporated into the wool and the consequent defect this produces in the finished product. The injurious effects of sheering wool while damp, or permitting it to become damp while in the storage are shown, together with the damage caused by the incorporation of straw and chaff into the fleece.

Two large cases contain representative fleeces of the most important breeds of Canadian sheep. In these cases beginners are given an opportunity to compare the wool of the different breeds, and thus become acquainted with the average weight of fleece and quality of wool obtained from each. One large case contains fleeces of Canadian wool representing the different classes as they are graded for the market.

The processes of woolen and worsted manufacture are illustrated by samples representing the intermediate products from the wool in the grease to the finished cloth. This serves to give the public an idea of the types of wool entering into the different classes of fabrics. Although the living specimens are not shown, a number of enlarged photograps of representatives of the different breeds as well as entire flocksare included in the exhibits.

In the propaganda for more and better sheep and their products in Canada, the Dominion Department is furnishing valuable assistance to the sheep growers. It is establishing a plan for wool selling through co-operative associations, by furnishing officials who grade the clip and advise the growers as to the proper methods of handling wool, in order that it may reach the market in the best possible condition. The Department is also offering assistance to Sheep Breeders' Associations, by supplying them with purebred rams free.

"Can't you help me a little, mister?" whined the mendicant. "I'm trying to raise the price of a ticket to Woppykasook. I've got a brother-in-law there, and——" "Out of consideration for your unfortunate relative," replied J. Fuller Gloom, "I will not give you a cent."

Germany Must Be Crushed.

There will never be peace in Europe until the German army is utterly defeated in the field. An economic victory would mean nothing but a renewal of the contest at a later date. What must be crushed, if Europe is ever again to know security, is not the stomachs of the German people, but their belief in the invincibility of their own arms. If Germany surrenders today as the result of domestic famine, what would be the spirit in which her people entered upon peace? They would say, and with some justice: "We nearly took Paris, and we hold the best industrial districts of France, we have run Russia out of Poland, crushed Serbia and Belgium, and hacked our way to the near East. All we have to do next time to win is to ensure our own food supply for a three years' war—and that can be easily done."

New Grain Company Record

Str. W. Grant Morden, of The Canada Steamship Line Loads 500 Cars of Wheat

The Steamer W. Grant Morden, of the Canada Steamship Lines, set up a new record on her last trip down the lake, when she cleared from Port Arthur with 490,725 2-3 bushels of wheat.

Captain Neil Campbell received the entire consignment from the Canadian Northern elevator at Port Arthur. The cereal transported on the "Morden" would be equivalent to ten trains of fifty cars of wheat each, and the cargo weighed in the vicinity of 15,000 tons.

This is said by shipping men to constitute a record-breaking performance. The largest shipment handled previously, it is asserted, was by the "Snyder,Jr.," when 470,000 bushels of wheat was carried. The "Snyder," however, is an American vessel. The "Morden" sailed from Port Arthur July 16th.

What We Need in Food.

Calcium, phosphorus and iron are more likely than any other minor nutriments to be lacking in human dietaries. On this account especial interest attaches to their occurrence in food.

Calcium is especially abundant in milk, and is also contained in considerable quantities in eggs, vegetables, and fruits.

Phosphorus is abundant in milk, eggs, nuts, peas, beans, and such cereal products as contain the outer seed coats.

Iron is found in largest quantities in beef, eggs, beans, peas, green vegetables (especially spinach), and in the outer seed coats of the cereals.

The foods which are poorest in minerals are polished rice, pearl hominy, white flour, bolted corn meal, and other cereal foods which lack the outer seed coats.—From the New York Daily Telegram.

SELECT MEDICINE CAREFULLY

Purgatives are dangerous. They gripe, cause burning pains and make the constipated condition worse. Physicians say the most ideal laxative is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut; they are exceedingly mild, composed only of health-giving vegetable extracts. Dr. Hamilton's Pills restore activity to the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and purify the blood. For constipation, sick headache, biliousness and disordered digestion no medicine on earth makes such remarkable cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Try a 25c. box yourself.

Over two hundred students of the University of Saskatchewan have enlisted, and two hundred students of the University of Alberta are either in the trenches or on the way there.

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
An Exclusively Canadian Company
Assets Over Four Million Dollars
An Excelsior Policy is a Money Saver. Get One To-day.

The Selkirk Tunnel

Huge Undertaking of The C.P.R. is Nearly Complete

The Selkirk tunnel will be through in the fall, according to the C.P.R. officials. This is another of the notable things to which the company has put its hand—a tunnel six miles through a mountain whose peaks pierce the clouds—a tunnel which presented engineering difficulties almost unique.

This work will give the public an alternative route through the mountains; it will save six miles of snowsheds; it will eliminate danger, and it will minister to the comfort and convenience of the public. The cost will be $12,000,000 or more. That is about the only big work the C.P.R. has been engaged in lately, but it is interesting to recall that in the years before the war the company used to spend between $25,000,000 and $35,000,000 per annum in the development of the West. If, as a high official of the C. P. R. remarked, the C.P.R. took a dollar out of the West, it put that dollar back again in some form or other. It would hardly be believed, but the C.P.R. since its inception, has spent over $200,000,000 in the development of the West.

A bold, unsubdued citizen went to a new boarding house, and as he had always met his obligations promptly he had become notably outspoken. On his second day the hostess asked: "Why don't you say a blessing, Mr. Golden?"

He looked over the table and said gloomily, "I'd like to know what for?"

The Duchess of Devonshire, who is Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, is one of Her Majesty's closest friends. She is the mother of two sons and five daughters, and is a daughter of the Marquess of Lansdowne. Of slender build and with small features and dark hair, the Duchess invariably wears the quietest-lookin ggowns.

There are 22,946 uninterned enemy aliens in Great Britain, of whom 6,756 are men of military age, exempted from interment. The figures are official. Nine of the latter are in the employ of the Deutsche Bank of the City of London. The authorities claim that surveillance of the bank enables them to gain information that otherwise would not be obtainable.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc.
118 West 31st Street, New York

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success. CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VIM KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER NO. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS FOUGERA Co. 90 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF
THERAPION EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON BRIT. GOVT STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

DEAFNESS IS MISERY
I know because I was Deaf and had Head Noises for over 30 years. My invisible Anti-septic Ear Drums restored my hearing and stopped Head Noises, and will do it for you. They are Tiny Megaphones. Cannot be seen when worn. Easy to put in, easy to take out. Are "Unseen Comforts." Inexpensive. Write for Booklet and my sworn statement of how I recovered my hearing. A. O. LEONARD
Suite 229 150 5th Ave. - - N Y City

Wood's Phosphodine.
The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

No Pilgrimages to Mecca This Year

A sidelight upon the war, or its effect on the western bank of the Red Sea, where the Mohammedan's Holy Place is located, is shown in the disposition of Indian devotees to postpone their intended pilgrimages to Mecca. It seems that in Medina and Haj the price of living is all but prohibitive. A sack of flour that cost $3 two years ago now cannot be purchased under $15. Last year only 2,000 pilgrims from India visited Mecca as against an average of 15,000. Then there is no British Consul at Jeddah, and exchange of money has become an impossibility.

"Jack!"

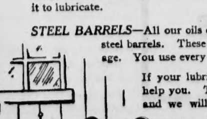
"Yes?"

"Can't you bring some fat friend home to dinner? I positively must have some heavyweight to sit on my trunk."—Life.

"I wonder why Alice has remained a miss?"

"Because she failed to make a hit."

Proper Oiling Saves Money
THE right oil in the right place means less money for lubrication and a longer life for your machine.
The Imperial Oil Company makes a large number of farm lubricants —each exactly suited for its special use. Here are some of them:—
STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL
Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.
PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL
An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.
CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL
The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.
ELDORADO CASTOR OIL
A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.
THRESHER HARD OIL
Keeps the cool bearing cool. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.
STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.
If your lubricating problem gives you trouble, let us help you. Tell us the machine, the make, the part—and we will gladly give you the benefit of our experience in selecting the proper lubricants.



THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited
BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Special Notice to Ford Car Owners

For the Next Thirty Days We Offer to Ford Owners, Tires and Accessories at These Low Prices

Good-Year	30 x 3 1-2	plain casings	**$12.50**
Dunlop	30 x 3 1-2	plain casings	**12.50**
Dominion	30 x 3 1-2	plain casings	**12.50**
Dominion	30 x 3 1-2	**Nobby Tread**	**18.50**

Premier Gasoline
40 cents per gallon

Get a Pull-U-Out
Price $16.00

Inner Tubes	30 x 3 1-2	**$3.25**
Weed Chains	" " " "	**4.50**
Rid-O-Skid	" " " "	**2.50**
Champion Spark Plugs		**50c**

Don't leave your car out at night, it costs you only 25 cents per day for storage. We have experienced repair men employed, and are in position to give the very best of service at reasonable prices. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction or no charge

If you want to sell, trade or buy a second hand car, don't forget that we may have just what you want or a ready buyer for yours

Across Australia in a Ford

On Saturday, August 26th. at 8.30 p. m., Mr. Burkholder will show Moving Pictures of Francis Birtle's trip across Australia in a Ford Car; crossing vast sandy deserts, trackless forests and high mountains. One of the most remarkable films ever made. Don't forget the date, August the 26th.

We have just received word that the Ford Motor Co. is getting out a one ton truck, to sell in Alberta at about $700. This should interest the Farmer-Tresher and the country Storekeeper. Come in and let us tell you more about this truck

Part by part a Ford car costs only $40 more than the list price of the complete car, as against $940 more for parts of the average other car selling around $1000 and less

If You are thinking of getting a 1917 Model Ford this Fall, you should place Your Order at once, for there is going to be a shortage, and no Dealer will get any cars outside of a Demonstrator unless they are actually sold. Touring Car $550 F. O. B. Oyen

The Peterson Motor Company, Ltd., Oyen, Alberta

FOR SALE

Two More Cars of

Mares & Geldings

Weighing from 1250 to 1650 lbs.

These horses are all Western horses and no Eastern Heavers among them.

We have purchased these horses at a very low figure which will enable us to give you a splendid bargain.

Now is the time to get your horses before the harvest as the price of horses will be 25 per cent higher.

These Horses May Be Seen At Section 28-28-4.

Gibson Bros.

Oyen, Alta.

Maxwell Endurance Run of 22,022.3 Miles

A Maxwell Car chosen at random from a recent shipment made this remarkable run a short time ago. This car was stopped by the Mayor of Los Angeles, so that competitors would not be discouraged and not wish to attempt a similar journey

A Woman can handle the Maxwell with ease

We will gladly demonstrate the Maxwell Car. Bring the wife along; she should have some say about the purchase of a car. She will run it, because it's easy.

H. C. Westby, Agent for Maxwell Cars

Popular Excel Couple Married

Continued from page one.

The usual toasts were given, and the flow of rhetoric, forcible and eloquent, was worthy of the occasion. The toast list comprised the names of Messrs. Ada, Cootes, Kennedy and Davies, whilst Rev. Webster acted in the capacity of toast master.

The wedding presents were costly and numerous.

As a fitting epilogue to the nuptials, also as a tribute to the excellent work done in the Kirkwall Sunday school by Mr. Banks during his three year's term as Superintendent, he and Mrs. Banks were presented with a beautiful family bible the gift of the school.

In a few suitable words, Mr. Banks on behalf of himself and wife acknowledged their grateful appreciation of the gift.

Our little town has the appearance of a city, as we see many people on the streets, noticeably harvesters and our boys in Khaki.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Milton Williams, a daughter on August 22nd.

The Oyen Red Cross Society gladly acknowledge the amount of $25.25 received from the the Prairie Bee held at Edendale.

O. L. Edland and family of Brooks, Alta., arrived in town a few days ago. Mr. Edland is the new manager of the Alberta Pacific Elevator.

Born—a son to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bentley of Benton, on August 16th.

Mrs. Jas. Penny and Mrs. M. S. Young of Seal, were visitors in town to-day.

Born—on August 19th., to Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Warren, a daughter.

Additional Local News

Dr. John F. Kerr, V. S. who been receiving medical attention at the Lawson Hospital in Alsask, returned to Oyen, this morning.

Don May of Alsask was in town yesterday.

F. J. Whitlock of Alsask was in town on Monday. He was accompanied by one of his brothers. They returned to Alsask in the car.

Mr. E. Beard has built a residence on First Avenue East.

Mr. R. O. Bond of Calgary, is visiting his sister Miss Bond.

Sgt. Osborne at Camp Hughes received a fatal wound from a live cartridge that was accidently placed among the blanks.

Five battalions arrived safely in England a few days ago. All of these Battalions were from Eastern Canada.

Sir Sam Hughes is in France.

Pope Benedict has instructed all Cardinals in Italy to pray for the victory of Italy and the Allies, formerly they prayed only for peace.

Sgt. Dalton McWilliams died at Sarcee Camp of Spinal Meningitis. He was the Dominion's crack Cadet Shooter.

Sir Chas. Munroe To Be Supreme In India

The War office in London announced last Saturday, a change in the chief command in India. General Sir Beauchamp Duff has been summoned home to give evidence before the Mesopotamia commission, and will vacate his office as commander-in-chief, being succeeded by Lieut. General Sir Charles Carmichael Munroe.

NOTICE

I beg to notify the people of Oyen and surrounding district that I have taken over the Blacksmith business recently occupied by Mr. Jas. Lees, and will make every effort possible to turn out **prompt and reliable work at a reasonable price.**

Donald McKay,
General Blacksmith, Oyen.

The Oyen News

$1.00 a year in Canada. $1.50 U.S. and Foriegn

Subscribe For Your Home Paper

Bain Wagons, Grain Tanks
and Low Metal Wheel Trucks

Carload in fore part of next week

See our "yellow gear" wagon and our new grain tanks

Stuart B. Lawrence,
"Massey-Harris Agent"
OYEN, ALTA.